INSURANCE
SWADESHI In INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

VOL. XX NO. 88 BOMBAY TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1932. PRICE ONE ANNA.

NO ARMISTICE IN SHANGHAI

Sino-Japanese Conference Postponed

JAPANESE BLUE JACKETS RECALLED

LONDON, April 11.

Shanghai.—Negotiations to secure Armistice ended, possibly finally, this afternoon when the Sino-Japanese Conference was indefinitely postponed.

The postponement was requested by the Chinese delegates on the ground that they had not received instructions from their Government at Loyang but it is believed that they consider that negotiations are futile and wish to refer the entire question to the League of Nations.

General Tsai Ting-kai, leader of the Cantonese forces, in an interview with Reuter said, "Our only hope lies in resistance to submission to the Japanese. The Shanghai Conference will inevitably lead to ruin."—Reuter.

Japanese Blue Jackets Recalled

LONDON, April 11.

Tokio—The Ministry of Marine is recalling the landing parties of blue jackets from Shanghai in view of the improvement in the situation.—Reuter.

HOUSE SEARCHES IN LUCKNOW

Congressmen Arrested

LUCKNOW, April 11.

The police raided two houses in the city in connection with the bomb outrage of 8th instant but nothing incriminating was found. No one was arrested.

Three Congress volunteers were arrested yesterday in connection with the civil disobedience activities.—A. P.

BRITISH NOTE TO IRELAND DISPATCHED

"Nothing Would Be Gained By Reviving Unhappy Memories"

BRITISH NOTE TO DE VALERA

Warns That Friendly Anglo-Irish Relations Would Be Impaired

LONDON, April 11.

The British Note to the Free State dated April 9, says that the issue raised by President De Valera's last despatch dated April 5, is nothing less than the repudiation of the Anglo-Irish settlement as a whole.

The Government feels that there is nothing to be gained by reviving unhappy memories. Britain concluded the Irish treaty with the single desire to end the long period of bitterness.

As a direct result of settlement Free State participated in the notable constitutional developments under the Statute of Westminster laying down equality of Dominions with United Kingdom.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

The Government adheres to the view that the oath of allegiance is an integral part of the treaty and re-iterates the history of land annuities enabling the Irish tenants to purchase holdings and quotes financial agreement of 1923 including annuities.

The Note concludes with a sincere desire for the continuance of friendly Anglo-Irish relations which would be impaired by the failure to carry out the obligations.

DE VALERA'S NOTE.

President De Valera's note dated March 23 is couched in a vigorous language. It says that the real issue is that the oath is an intolerable burden to the people who have declared in most formal manner that they desire its instant removal.

OPPOSED TO WILL OF THE PEOPLE.

The Note points out that the Treaty involved no parity sacrifice between Britain and Ireland and was opposed to the will of the Irish people who submitted to it only under threat of war. For Ireland the treaty meant consummation of the outrage of partition and alienation of the most sacred part of national territory. Britain's financial tribute from Ireland was relatively greater than Reparations on Germany. The elimination of the oath of allegiance is necessary for peace and good government.

A Bill, therefore, would be introduced immediately giving effect to it. Free State are not aware of any formal undertaking to pay land annuities but any lawful British claims would be honoured.—Reuter.

We Stand By Anglo-Free State Treaty

THOMAS' STATEMENT IN COMMONS

LONDON, April 11.

Government had re-affirmed in unmistakeable language that they stand absolutely by the Anglo-Free State Treaty, announced Mr. Thomas in the House of Commons to-day.

He said that the Government had replied to the Free State despatch received last week and added that in view of the great importance of these communications Government had decided that their text should be immediately published.—Reuter.

"NO INTENTION TO KILL"

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 11.

Doctor Luther who was shot at as he was entraining for Basle yesterday, apparently little the worse for his experience, went to the doctor immediately on his arrival at Basle and had his wound bandaged. It appears that the assailant fired with no intention to kill, and with the object of drawing public attention to the Reichsbanks "Criminal Currency Policy."—Reuter.

Hindenburg Re-elected President Of Germany

PROMISES TO SERVE FATHERLAND IN SPIRIT OF IMPARTIALITY AND JUSTICE

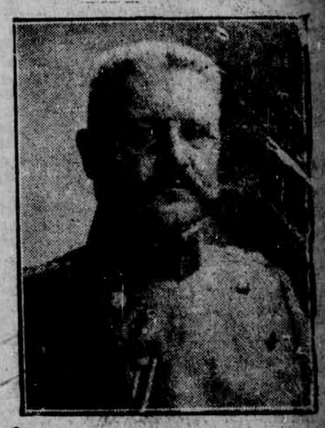
LONDON, April 11.

Field-Marshal von. Hindenburg has been re-elected President of the Reich by a comfortable majority.

Hindenburg's Manifesto

Berlin.—Marshal Von Hindenburg in a manifesto returning thanks for re-election promises to serve his Fatherland and the nation with his whole strength in a spirit of impartiality and justice.

He appeals to his countrymen including his opponents to cease strife and close their ranks. "Only standing together are we strong enough to become the masters of our fate".—Reuter



HINDENBURG.

LAST BALLOT

The following were the final official figures, except for a few outlying districts, of voting in the German Presidential election last time, when the President could not obtain an absolute majority, necessitating another ballot. The last two candidates were omitted from the list this time, as they were at the bottom of the poll:—

VON HINDENBURG	18,661,736
HERR HITLER	11,338,571
COMMUNIST THAEL-MANN	4,982,079
HERR DUESTERBERG	2,557,860
HERR WINTER	111,452

Unofficial final figures are:—

Von Hindenburg	19,367,638
Herr Hitler	13,419,693
Herr Thaelmann	3,705,796
Majority	5,948,385
Absolute Majority	2,242,187

TORPEDO BOAT FOR POLLING

Request To Election Commissioner

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 10.

Berlin.—The Village of Dietramzell in Bavaria where Von Hindenburg spends his shooting holidays and is personally very popular, once again showed majority for Hitler, though Von Hindenburg gained 23 votes compared with the first ballot. One hundred fishermen caught in a storm in Baltic wirelessed to the election Commissioner asking for a torpedo boat to be sent to bring them back to land in time to vote.—Reuter.

ROUND-UP OF GOONDAS

Allahabad Magistrate Thinks Of Discontinuing Curfew

ALLAHABAD, April 11.

As a precautionary measure there has been a rounding up of goondas and it is reported that about 50 persons have been arrested.

Another attempt to organize a procession has been stopped by the police.

It is believed that extra police have been requisitioned from other stations, but the authorities have got the situation well in hand.

In connection with the "National Week," reports of arrests have been received from Aligarh, Hathras, Khair and Bareilly.

Mr. Justice Thom, new judge, took his seat to-day on the High Court bench.

District Magistrate's Statement

According to a statement issued by the District Magistrate, Allahabad, two rioters died as a result of gunshot wounds suffered in Saturday night's incident namely Ramnath Brahamin and Triloknath Kapoor.

It is suspected that a third man named Ahir also died of gunshot wounds. 36 persons, as far as can be ascertained, were treated for gunshot wounds and only one of them was detained in hospital for further treatment. Thirty shots in all, were fired by the police.

NO MORE CURFEW.

The Magistrate notified that unless forced to do so by proceedings which give rise to danger of an outbreak of further rioting, he does not intend to issue the curfew order this evening and he relies on the good sense of the citizens of Allahabad to restrain from giving any encouragement to persons seeking to produce disorder. The remedy says Mr. Donaldson, lies in the hands of the citizens themselves and they should not take part or be present at sightseers at any meetings, processions or demonstrations.—A. P.

"MARCH FROM VICTORY TO VICTORY"

Mrs. Naidu Sees Dawn Of New Era In Merchants Determination To Stand By Swadeshi

100 MORE SHOPS OPENED IN MULJI JETHA MARKET

"Marching from victory to victory!" This is how Mrs. Sarojini Naidu described the achievement of Bombay merchants who have succeeded in converting another wing of the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market for leading exclusively in Indian mill made cloth.

INSPECTION BY SAFFRON-SARIED BRIGADE.

The opening of this new wing of 100 more shops on Monday evening was marked by enthusiastic scenes. Saffron-sarieu volunteers held a regular inspection tour of all the shops and certified that nothing but pure Swadeshi cloth was stocked there. Every shop bore an inscription in chalk "Inspected. Stocks cent per cent Swadeshi."

"LEADERS WILL BE PROUD OF YOU".

"Your leaders wherever they are will be proud of you for your determination to deal in nothing but Swadeshi," was the commendation which Mr. Lalji Naranji gave to the merchants.

Mrs. Naidu in the course of her speech foreshadowed her arrest which she said was coming in a day or two and added humourously "I need a change of climate you see" (Laughter).

SEES VISION OF NEW ERA.

In ringing tones she declared that in what the merchants were dong to-day she saw the dawn of a new era. "So long as there is one brave woman volunteer left the work of preaching Swadeshi will go on uninterrupted. The fire of patriotism will be kept burning in the hearts of our merchants."

MERCHANTS' DETERMINATION.

In requesting Mrs. Naidu to declare the market open Mr. Lalji Naranji remarked that it was due to the determination of the merchants to convert the market into a purely Swadeshi one that they were able to meet again within a few days to declare that another portion would henceforth deal in Swadeshi cloth only. It proved that the spirit of Swadeshi had taken a firm root in the hearts of the merchants and he hoped they would keep it up and within a short time transform the whole market to their creed.

"The eyes of the country are on you" he proceeded "and I am sure that the determination that you have shown will make our leaders rejoice wherever they are. They will feel proud of you as you have appreciated by your action their sacrifices in the cause of Swadeshi."

MOTHER INDIA PROUD OF HER DAUGHTERS.

He concluded by observing that the credit was solely due to the ceaseless efforts of the women volunteers and added. "India rightly feels proud of her daughters who can brave any suffering in the cause of their motherland."

"FROM VICTORY TO VICTORY."

"Nothing succeeds like success" declared Mrs. Naidu in congratulating the merchants on what she described as "their march from victory to victory". Little did she hope, she said, when she opened a part of the market for Swadeshi business last week that so soon she would be called upon to perform another pleasant function once more. The irresistible spirit of Swadeshi had captured the imagination of the Indian mercantile community and she hoped that very soon the country would be self-dependent in respect of her clothing. But she wanted every trade to emulate that example and to make India thoroughly self-dependent in all her needs, because Swadeshi was the corner-stone of Swaraj.

The whole world received the news last week that 112 shops in the market had taken the pledge of Swadeshi and to-night it will

(Continued on page 7.)

"Drop The Big Stick In India"

LIBERALS' APPEAL TO BRITAIN

LONDON, April 11.

Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, ate of Madras Government Service, after explaining Indian Liberals' Independent policy in the "Manchester Guardian" backs up the latter's argument in support of the abandonment of the Ordinance rule.

He says the Government should put aside the big stick and adopt methods of conciliation. "The night of His Majesty's Government has been upheld and all claims of law and order as against the Congress organisations have been vindicated. Having thus re-established their undivided and indivisible authority they must revert to normal rule of law."—Reuter.

CALCUTTA'S NEW MAYOR

Success Of Subash Bose's Party

CALCUTTA, April 11.

Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, nominee of the Congress Municipal Association, of which Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose is the leader, was re-elected Mayor this afternoon, defeating the rival Congress candidate, Dr. Jotindranath Mitra, nominee of Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta's party in the Corporation and Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Muslim candidate.

Dr. Roy obtained 42 votes, Dr. Mitra 26 and Mr. Fazlul Huq 8.

Voting was by ballot.—

Mr. S. M. Yakub, a nominee of the Congress Municipal Association was elected Deputy Mayor defeating the rival independent candidate Sir Abdur Rahim C. I. E. nominated.—A. P.

"Ordinances Were Not Valid In Law And Had Nothing To Do With Justice"

CASE OF DISCIPLINARY ACTION AGAINST C. P. LEADER

"Got To Be Man Amongst Advocates Before I Could Aspire To Be Advocate Amongst Men"

NAGPUR, April 11.

The adjourned hearing of the case against Mr. M. V. Abhyankar Bar-at-Law, who is at present a prisoner, was resumed today before Sir Robert McNair, Judicial Commissioner and Mr. G. L. Subhedar, Additional Judicial Commissioner.

Notice was served on Mr. Abhyankar on 11th March to show cause why his *sanad* should not be cancelled under Section 41 (2) of the Legal Practitioners' Act and thus rendered himself unfit to be an officer of the Court which existed for the administration of law and justice.

ABHYANKAR ARGUES HIS OWN CASE.

Mr. Abhyankar, who argued his own case, in the course of statement said that although Section 177 I.P.C. and the Criminal Law Amendment Act had been mentioned in the charges against him it was really the Ordinances No. 4 and 5 of 1932 that he was held to have offended against. He would admit that he broke both the Ordinances and he had also asked others to break them.

NOT VALID IN LAW.

Assuming the fact that he, as an Advocate, was an officer of Court, he would maintain that the Ordinances were not valid in law and certainly they had little to do with justice. Looking at the large number of men, women and children who were in jail today within such a short time for defying the Ordinances, one had to admit that these Ordinances were unfit to be on the Statute Book and not that he who had defied them was unfit to be on the roll of Advocates.

IN GOOD COMPANY.

"If by breaking the Ordinances, I cannot be part of the machinery of this Court which exists for enforcing obedience to law, then I may well say that I am only following in the footsteps of at least two very eminent Advocates in India, I mean the late Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das and the late Pandit Motilal Nehru at whose death, in spite of the fact that both of them had defied similar Ordinances and had suffered imprisonment for the same, there were references, and most touching references, as Advocates of the Court by the Bench and Bar of the Calcutta and Allahabad High Courts respectively and the Courts were closed as a mark of respect.

HAVE CONSCIENCE AND DUTY TO MY COUNTRY.

"I have a conscience and a duty to my country and if conscience has any value in the making of an Advocate and if an Advocate is permitted to love his Motherland, then I submit I have greater right to be on the roll of Advocates of this Court than most others who feel exactly like me but have not the courage to act. I have got to be a man among Advocates before I could aspire to be an Advocate among men."

The Judicial Commissioner reserved orders which, he said, will be passed in a few days.

A similar notice to show cause was also served on Mr. M. S. Aney of Berar, also a civil disobedience prisoner. His case, it is understood, will be taken on Wednesday next.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

HOARE ON INDIAN SITUATION

LONDON, April 11.

In the House of Commons Sir S. Hoare replying to questions asking for latest news regarding political situation in India said that attempts were being made to carry out intensive programme, especially boycotting and picketing, in connection with "National Week" but reports showed that hitherto effect had been slight but the had resulted in slightly increased picketing in Bombay and rowdyism in Cawnpore cloth markets and Allahabad where police while dispersing Congress procession which attempted to enter civil lines on 8th April were assailed with stones and brickbats and were forced to fire two rounds of buckshots. Casualties were not known but several of the police were severely injured.

Reports from North-West Frontier were good. Elections there had hitherto evoked very feeble counter-efforts from Red Shirts. Tribal position was extremely satisfactory and Kashmir situation was easier. The Congress had been informed that Government would not grant them permission to hold annual session in Delhi.—Reuter.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

RUPEE ONE
For First Sixteen Words
ONE ANNA
For Each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY for a QUICK SALE.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Box No. 322. Tel. No. 22337.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
(Daily Edition).

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25-0	Rs. 30-0.
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15-0.
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8.
1 Month	Rs. 2-4	Rs. 3-0.

SINGLE COPY: ONE ANNA.

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 55/- Per Year.

SUNDAY EDITION:

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 6-0	Rs. 3-0.
Half-Yearly	Rs. 3-3	Rs. 4-3

FOREIGN:
Yearly ..... Rs. 17.
Half-Yearly ..... Rs. 9.
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.
Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than 6 months.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—A fast SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply stating qualifications and terms to Box No. 1473 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A R7002

WANTED—A TUTOR or COMPANION for boys, who could teach English and other subjects by direct method. Apply MANEKLAL A. MEHTA. Sukhadvala Building, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay. A R7000

WANTED—Applicants desiring posts of clerks, Overseers, Suboverseers, Doctors, Engineers, Law Graduates and others to consult KAPOOR & CO., Employment Suppliers, Delhi. A 4588

WANTED—A HOSPITAL TRAINED BOY. Apply NAGINDAS AMULAKHRAI, Sukhadvala Building, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay. A R6999

WANTED—Experienced CORRESPONDING CLERK, knowing Typewriting and Accounts. Gujarati preferred. Apply personally ROYAL SERVICE AGENCY, Kamar Building, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay. A R7004

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for a General Manager (Indian or European) for the Peoples Bank of Northern India, Ltd. with good Banking Experience and knowledge of Company's Law and references. Pay upto Rs. 1,000/- p. m. according to qualifications. Apply to PANDIT SHIV KISHEN KAUL, Joint Managing Director, The Peoples Bank of Northern India, Ltd., Lahore. A 4700

WANTED—LADY DOCTORS (Sub Assistant Surgeons) for Travelling Dispensaries in Jammu and Kashmir Provinces. Pay from Rs. 150/- upto 200/- p. m. plus T. A. for joining post. T. A. and leave according to State Rules. Apply to:—Director of Medical Services, His Highness' Government, J. & K. Jammu. A 4701

Profession.

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune, the original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda. Always enclose reply envelope.

Property For Sale

TO BE SOLD—A RUNNING CONCERN of SWADESHI STORES. Good locality. Owner intends to retire. Write to Box No. 1476, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." N R7007

Trade Announcement.

FOREIGN GRAMOPHONE RECORDS FACTORY will undertake to manufacture for first-class wholesale importers Indian Records at very competitive rates. Apply Box No. 1475, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." T R7005

Educational

MUSLIM HIGH SCHOOL (Darul-uloom), PANCHGANI Old established School. Magnificent situation. Extensive playing fields. Large Garden. Open air Life Classes from Primary (Vernacular) to Matriculation. Matriculation results always good. Facilities for individual development. Education on latest methods. Staff of fully qualified Teachers. Year begins from 11th April 1932. Moderate Fees. This is the only residential Muslim High School on a Hill Station in India. Prospectus on application to the Principal, Mr. M. B. Hussain, M.A., B.S., Hons. (Edin.) Hr. Dip. Educ. (T.C.D.). E R4651

THE ROYAL DENTAL AND HOMOEO INSTITUTE, DELHI. Please apply to the Principal Dr. R. R. Gupta, H.M.D., for free prospectus to learn DENTISTRY HOMOEOPATHY, ELECTRO HOMOEOPATHY, BIOCHEMISTRY, and secure DIPLOMAS of L.D.Sc., M.B.H., M.B.E.H. and M S B respectively. Guaranteed cure for Piles. List of Testimonial on request. P R 6912

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates;—

	Per Column inch, Per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0.
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-3-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0.
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0.

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy Number 74035 on the life of Mr. Pirojshaw H. Talati of Bombay, a duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

H. E. JONES, Manager.
Bombay, 12-4-1932. R7008

BHAVNAGAR PORT DEPARTMENT.

Some dredgers, mud barges steam tugs, motor launch, etc., belonging to Bhavnagar Port valued at about nineteen lakhs of rupees are to be insured. Insurance Agents and firms are requested to see the undersigned at his office at Bhavnagar Para before the 15th instant to discuss terms and quote premiums.

H. R. MEHTA,
Offg: Manager and Engineer-in-Chief
Port Department.
Manager and Engineer-in-Chief's Office (Port Department), Bhavnagar Para.
9th April, 1932. 4703

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "HAGUE MARU"

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 10th April, 1932, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

"The public are hereby informed that (3) Three Preference Shares Nos. 9413 to 9415 and (30) Thirty Ordinary Shares Nos. 94121 to 94150 in the Birla Jute Manufacturing Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Babu Mahadeo Goenka have been lost. Anyone dealing with the above shares will be held responsible. the Company has been requested to issue a duplicate share certificate.

DEBI PROSAD GOENKA.
52, Banstollah Street,
Calcutta.
4697.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on TUESDAY, the 12th Instant, at 11 a.m. (S.T.) and Gentlemen of the Common Jury at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on the same day.

KIKABHAI PREMCHAND,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 11th April, 1932. 4705.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for supply of 200 tons of Road-Asphalt for surface painting.

Specification of Asphalt must accompany with the tender.

Tenders should be addressed to the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality and should reach the CHIEF OFFICER before 4 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 20th April, 1932.

Tenders without the earnest money of 1 per cent. will not be considered.

The Municipality is not bound to accept the lowest tender.

(Sd-) J. S. MALIK, I.S.E.,
Municipal Engineer.
Ahmedabad Municipality.
4702

NATIONAL SEAMEN'S UNION OF INDIA, BOMBAY.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Union will be held in the Union's Hall, Harver Building, Frere Road, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 26th April, 1932, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) (1) to consider and adopt the report of work done by the Union and the statement of accounts for the official year 1931-1932; (2) to elect office-bearers of the Union for the ensuing year and (3) to transact such other business as may be brought forward with the permission of the Chairman of the meeting of which seven clear days' notice has been given to the General Secretary.

7006.

Legal Notices

IN THE COURT OF DISTRICT MUNSIF
Proddatur,

O. S. No. 639 of 31.
BHIMABOYAWA SUBBAYYA. .. Plaintiff
vs.
VISHNUDAS MOHANDAS SARDEKAR, Nasik . Defendant

TAKE NOTICE the above Suit is posted to 12-4-32 for defendant's appearance and he will be declared exparte in case he does not appear by Pleader or in person.

G. KRISHNAMURTHI,
Advocate.
4658.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2352 of 1931
LEHERCHAND JOITADAS, a firm. ..... Plaintiffs
V/s.
CHIMANLAL JESINGBHAI Defendant

To.
CHIMANLAL JESINGBHAI.

The Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the hearing of the above suit is ADJOURNED from the 13th day of April, 1932, to the 22nd day of June, 1932.

Dated this 9th day of April, 1932.

KHANDVALA & CHHOTALAL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
35, Meadows Street,
Fort Bombay. 4698

AUCTION SALES.

Sorabjee Cowasjee And Co.
AUCTIONEERS.
123, Meadows Street, Fort.
BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF MANOCKJEE PETIT MILLS, BLEACH HOUSE, BUNGALOWS, GODOWNS, AND CHAWLS AT TARDEO.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND COMPANY will under instructions from the Official Liquidator of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd., (in liquidation) sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th April 1932, at 4-15 p.m. the following properties in one or more lots. The sale will be held at the premises of the Manockjee Petit Mills at Tardeo, Bombay.

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. 1.—MILL:—Pension and Tax Tenure land at Tardeo admeasuring about 141057 square yards of which a portion admeasuring about 64694 square yards is held under a lease for a period of 21 years from 1st April 1923 at annual rent of Rs. 5100 renewable in perpetuity on the same terms and rent with the Mill premises erected thereon.

BLEACH HOUSE: Foras Freehold land at Tardeo admeasuring about 13357 square yards with Bleach House erected thereon,

and

Boilers, Engines, Spindles, Machinery, other mechanical appliances used in connection with the said Mills or the Bleach House. Together with exclusive right to use the Trade Marks now being used by the Company in respect of goods manufactured by the said Manockjee Petit Mills.

C. DAVAR'S BUNGALOW: Foras Freehold land at Tardeo admeasuring about 6170 square yards with Bungalow and Godowns.

LOT NO. 2—MINBATIWALLA'S BUNGALOW: Foras land at Tardeo admeasuring about 2772 square yards with Bungalow.

LOT NO. 3 S. N. COOPER'S BUNGALOW & CHAWLS: Land partly of Foras tenure (337 square yards) now redeemed and partly newly assessed (431 square yards) situate at New Falkland Road Bridge with Bungalow, Stables and Chawls.

LOT NO. 4.—D. DAVAR'S BUNGALOW: Foras land at Tardeo admeasuring about 2550 square yards and leasehold land about 290 square yards with Bungalow, Stables and shops.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be had on application to the Official Liquidator at his Office at 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys at 14 Hummum Street or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 53 BALES BROACH COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SATURDAY, 16th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Messrs. Volkart Bros.'s Jaitha No. K. 165, Sewree Cotton Depot on account of the concerned:—

53 Bales Broach Cotton (slightly damaged by fire and water).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

EXHIBITION

OF

SWADESHI MILL and GIN STORES

ORGANISED BY

The Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay

From MONDAY, the 18th April 1932 to SATURDAY, the 23rd April, 1932.

AT

SOHRAB HOUSE

First Floor, 235-37, HORNBY ROAD FORT, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS of MILL & GIN STORES are invited to send their Exhibits to the undersigned on or before the 14th April, 1932.

Millowners, large purchasers of Stores and Manufacturers of Stores are invited to be present.

Further particulars obtainable from:—

J. K. MEHTA,
Secretary.
The Reduit,
31, Murzban Road, Fort,
Bombay.

AS "GULBAKAVALI" SUSPENDED FROM SCREENING, BY AUTHORITIES

MADAN'S Super-Indian-Talkie
IN HINDI
BHARATI-BALAK
WITH
KAJJAN and NISSAR
IS BEING SHOWN
EXCELLENT SONGS AND BEST MUSIC.
Shows: 5-30; 8 and 10-30 P.M.
Matinee on Friday at 3 p.m.
GLOBE TALKIES
(SANDHURST ROAD)
PLEASE NOTE:
PERMISSION IS AWAITED TO RE-SCREEN "GULBAKAVLI." WHEN IT WILL BEGIN ON SATURDAY.

THE EMPRESS
To-day at 6-30 and 10 P. M.
FOR THE DEFENCE
with
WILLIAM POWELL
KAY FRANCIS
A smashing drama of love versus the law.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 6-30 and 10 P. M.
NO THRILLER EVER MADE CAN TOUCH IT!
This tale of a monster who looked like a man... conceived in madness... built with love!
Look... listen... and wonder at the strangest story ever told... now brought to fantastic life on the talking screen.

Free List Entirely Suspended.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE
To Japan Via
SINGAPORE HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival	Departure
Hague Maru	10th April	19th April
Havre ,,	23rd ,,	8th May
Bandai ,,	26th ,,	12th ,,
Borneo ,,	9th May	24th ,,

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA LD.
(Incorporated in Japan)
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 22130, 25371. Telegrams: "Shosen"

N. Y. K. LINE
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Fushimi Maru	11000	.....	5 April
xKaga ,,	5860	29 Mar	13 Apr.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	.....	@18 Apr.
xTango Maru	6893	15 Apr.	1 May.
*Hiyeizan Maru	4614	18 Apr	28 April.
Terukuni Maru	12000	.....	@30 Apr.
*Tokiwa Maru	5339	1 May	15 May
Hakusan Maru	10500	....	16 May

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Kashima Maru	10000	14 Apr.	1 May
Yasukuni Maru	12000	26 April	12 May

FROM ORIENT TO SANFRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Asama Maru	22000	4 May	10 May.
Shinyo Maru	22000	15 May.	21 May.

Subject to alteration without notice.
Besides the above, Company operates Orient-Vancouver-Seattle, South-American West Coast and Japan-Australia Services.
Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.
Full particulars, please apply to:—
Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Lloyds Bank Building,
270/272, Hornby Road,
Phone No. 20279.
Telegram: "YUSEN."

ANNUAL READING
1 Year, Monthly details, Rs. 2. Weekly details, 1 year, Rs. 10. V.P. As. 5. Send copy of Horroscope for time and date of birth or of writing letter and approximate age. GANDHI JOTISH NILAYAM, Tiruttani, S. India.

UNEQUALLED FOR RHEUMATISM, SPRAINS, STRAINS, BRUISES, SCIATICA, STIFF JOINTS AND HEADACHE ETC. ETC.
Can be had every where
TATA BALM

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 8.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest prices. £.
Andhra Valley (7-1/2 per cent 1933 Notes)	99 10 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	56 5 0
Attock Oil Co., Ltd.	0 11 9
Bengal Iron 7-1/2 per cent. Preference	0 5 6
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	73 0 0
Burma Corporation, Ltd.	0 8 0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	0 11 9
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 5 9
De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd.	0 16 0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	5 0 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn.	102 10 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	0 16 0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 1 0
Indian Iron & Steel 7-1/2 per cent. Debs.	81 0 0
London & Rhodesian Mining and Land	0 2 3
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	1 2 6
Rangoon Electric Tram. & S. Ordy.	1 9 6
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1/2 p.c. Deb.	63 0 0
Tata Iron & Steel 7 per cent. Debentures	99 0 0
Tata Power 7-1/2 per cent. 'B' Debs. 1939/50	101 10 0
Brazilian 5 per cent. Funding Loan (1914)	66 15 0
Cables & Wireless 7-1/2 per cent. Ordy. A Stock	16 0 0
	Dollar.
Canadian Pacific Rly. Com. Stock	16.75
	£.
French 4 per cent. Rentes 1918 London Issue	24 5 0
San Paulo Coffee 7-1/2 per cent. (1926)	61 0 0

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

THE EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION, LTD.

Bombay, April 8.

	Futures.	
Hedge Contract	7/4/32	31/3/32.
Bengals—July	151	....
Broach—April/May	174	196
Broach—July/August	182	...
Hedge Contract, Settlement Rates.		8/4/32.
Bengals—July		156
Broach—April/May		179
Broach—July/August		186

Receipts for week ending 7th April:—

	1932. Bales.	1931. Bales.
Bengals	1934	2999
Oomras	8757	27816
Dholleras	5629	6908
Broach	22292	34747
Southerns	1461	6520
Persians	44	....
Americans	10738	....
Egyptians	2499	733
E. Africans	4715	42
Other sorts	68	....
Total	58182	79825

Exports for week ending 7th April:—

	Bales.
United Kingdom	....
Continent	1577
China	8055
Japan	9251
Coast Ports	....
Total	18883

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe	565
China, Japan & Coast Ports	5200
Total	5765

Receipts from 1st September to 7th April:—

	1931/32.	1930/31.
	1249107	2470021

Exports from 1st September to 7th April:—

	1931/32.	1930/31.
United Kingdom	13601	56304
Continent	83713	364347
China	158171	229310
Japan	377034	993422
Coast Ports	25718	14364
U.S.A.	25	762
Total	653312	1658580

	Bales.
Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. 1931 to 7th April, 1932	121.442
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1931 to 7th April, 1932	500.469
Same period last year	462.296
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 7th April 1932	648 029
Same time last year	962.773

IMPORTS OF AMERICAN COTTON

	Bales.
Purchases of American cotton from 1st Sept. 1931 to 31st Aug. 1933	233 478
American cotton arrived in India from 1st Sept. 1931 to 7th April 1932	101.673
American cotton at Sea for India	118.283

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

A GREAT SON OF INDIA

Francisco Luis Gomes: A Criticism

(By "WAYFARER.")

With the memorial volume of Francisco Luis Gomes works (1) lying before one one wonders whether a bare hundred years have meant much, or indeed, anything, to us or to Goa and whether, if the ghost of this great man revisited the scenes of his brilliant and honourable career, he would not be urged back into the silence of the Night that closed upon him.

TIME'S REVENGE.

The thought would not appear extravagant to any one who took in the changed situation in the place of Gomes' birth and considered it in contrast with the perspective that opened up in the vision of this imaginative man. A merciful Providence spared him the lost illusions of a later century and although a certain foreboding of these assumes a vague, yet sinister shape, he died (comparatively) in peace.

To-day, the people whom he loved with such emotional intensity are honouring his memory and even the men who would have done all they could to run him to earth join in the praise of the unquestionably great qualities he possessed and of his distinguished achievements in the sphere of his activities—what a mockery! Yet it follows the hearse of every dead hero when, for instance, "a pro-German Roman Vatican." in the words of a reactionary Royalist French journal, thrusts the holy cross on a dead Aristide Briand and the Spirit of Irony departs filled with unearthly laughter.

STORY OF A GENIUS.

Gomes' is not a familiar name to most of us which is rather a pity, because he always deserved a better and fuller recognition from all Indians who were nearer his heart and for whom he consistently pleaded with all the gifts and exuberance of his inspired tongue and pen. The pages of the volume under notice bear the strongest testimony to this fact and the man they reveal, with all the inevitable limitations of his position, becomes worthy of our respect. Born in Goa on the 31st May, 1829, and brought up in surroundings that were certainly not favourable for the sentiment of what we to-day regard as enlightened and heroic nationalism, he yet imbibed the most cosmopolitan culture and had had the distinction to represent Goa in the Lisbon 'Cortes.'

He was trained for the medical profession and was even appointed lecturer in the Medical College at Nova Goa. And it was through sheer force of his versatile genius that he came to occupy a truly unique position as publicist, economist and man of letters in Europe. When he published his economic treatises beginning with the year 1861, the most important academies of Europe hailed and honoured him for his valuable contribution to the contemporary theory and thought in political economy. In the 'Cortes' he won all hearts as a brilliant orator when he raised his voice in championing the lost cause of his countrymen. He exposed the "Colonial Czarism" with rare courage in the face of all the intrigue which that exposure provoked and which nearly cost him his seat in the Parliament.

THINKER AND ARTIST.

His patriotic fervour and integrity burn through everything that he felt, said and did and form the founthead of all his achievement and inspiration. He published his novel "The Brahmins," in 1866 and his "The Marquis of Pombal" in 1869, works that are so different in outward form and both of which are so admirably edited and translated, the latter from the French original, by Prof. Armando Menezes. It would be both presumptuous and ungrateful of me if I attempted to add on to what would appear to be a perfect critical interpretation of Gomes' major works contained in his editor's excellent preface.

No person is probably better qualified to pronounce a just criticism of Gomes' writing and in tracing the various influences to which the dead writer's fine sensibilities reacted the purpose of real criticism is fulfilled in its highest measure. Gomes then emerges out of the background of his Nineteenth Century Liberalism and Humanism as quite human if not the less heroic on that account.

THE IDEALIST.

Referring to Gomes' ideas of political economy, he says:

> Francisco Luis Gomes overlooked the fact that neither sense of duty nor passion for justice, nor inborn abilities enable an individual to change the institutions of the society in which he is born and whose captive he is. ..... His vision of social justice was a narrow one precisely because he was conquered by Rousseauanism, which on the Continent had assumed the dimensions of an epidemic. He saw only one aspect of "natural law" and like Kant, was carried away by only one fact of truth..... The gulf between his conception of justice and the realities of injustice, specially in the field of distribution, could not have escaped his clear vision if he had but descended into the region of economic realities.

A PROPHET SPEAKS.

Yet Gomes' "The Brahmins" poignantly expresses his passion for social justice. This single book reveals his sympathy with, and profound insight into, the contemporary Indian life and the whole background of the Mutiny period is realistically powerful. It suffers however, in its didacticism and the rather worn-out form of a "roman passionel." Not only did Lamartine and Hugo influence the current mode which Gomes accepts spontaneously but, one detecs the shadow of a Vauturin in Balzac's "Illusions Perdues" flitting across the scenes. To quote Prof. Menezes, again:

> It was not the outcome of a purely creative impulse..... The romance is but journalism, though journalism in gorgeous disguise. It is journalism raised to the nth power, exalted into literature and canonized by art

And yet again, he explains what 'Christianity' and 'Caste' meant to Gomes:

> "They say,' he (Gomes) writes, "that the law of Christ governs European Civilization. This is a falsehood. It shines on its surface, without penetrating to its entrails.....
>
> "The dark races of Africa." he breaks out, in his characteristic style, "are the pariahs of the Brahmans of Europe and America..... In this land of gold, man alone is poor; in this land of sunlight man alone is in the dark; in this land of flowers, man alone is barren."

(1) Selected Works of Francisco Luis Gomes, published by the Centenary Committee, 569, Girgaum, Bombay.

WHEN WIVES OPEN ACCOUNTS

What Banks Ought To Know

A LORD JUSTICE ON SAFEGUARDS

Comments on bank methods relating to cheques and the opening of customers' accounts were made by Lord Justice Scrutton in the Court of Appeal in mail week.

His lordship was giving judgment allowing an appeal by E. B. Savory and Company, stockbrokers, Basildon House, E.C., against Mr. Justice Roche's judgment in an action they brought against Lloyd's Bank Limited.

The case arose out of frauds committed by two clerks, named Perkins and Smith, formerly employed by Savorys. The clerks were alleged to have stolen crossed bearer cheques drawn by the firm on the Midland Bank, and payable to jobbers.

The cheques were paid in at City branches of Lloyds Bank for the credit of accounts kept by Perkins at Lloyds Bank Wallington, and by Smith's wife at the Redhill and Webridge branches of the same bank. The amount involved was said to be £6,013.

Savroys claimed damages for conversion.

Mr. Justice Roche held that the bank had acted in good faith and without negligence, and were entitled, to judgment except with regard to one cheque for £78, in respect of which he gave judgment for Savorys.

JUDGMENT VARIED

The Court now varied that decision by entering judgment for plaintiffs for £5,232 13s. 2d. with costs.

Lord Justice Scrutton said that by the practice of the Stock Exchange many cheques passing between members were bearer cheques, which were especially liable to risk. If any rules were to be effective, bank managers and cashiers should know if their customer was an employee and who was his employer. If the bank knew that the customer was a clerk, it seemed natural and reasonable that they should ascertain whose clerk.

The system adopted by Lloyds Bank, and apparently by other banks, consisted of receiving at one branch a cheque for the credit of the customer at another branch in a way which distributed information and defeated the protection against risk. In Smith's case, Mrs. Smith's banking account was opened in the name of "D. Cowie Smith, wife of David Smith", but no inquiry was made about the occupation of David Smith or that of his employer.

"If that were right," added Lord Justice Scrutton, "accounts in the names of the wives of dishonest clerks would become as popular as they appear to be in the case of fraudulent bankrupts."

OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND

He had come to the conclusion that considering the dangers to be guarded against husband and wife were usually sufficiently one person to require the bank in opening the account to ascertain the occupation of the husband, and, if he was an employee, the name of his employer.

In his lordship's opinion, the bank had not discharged the burden of proving that they dealt with the cheques without negligence. The branch managers had not made sufficient inquiries in opening the two customers' accounts, and the bank receiving the cheques had not passed on sufficient information to the customers' branch, as they easily could have done.

POPULAR CARS

WILLYS SIXES and EIGHTS

also

WILLYS KNIGHTS

are offered AT

Attractive Prices

REGARDLESS of INCREASED DUTY AND EXCHANGE.

PRESIDENCY MOTORS (Bombay) LTD.

Queens Road, BOMBAY.

MONSTER WITH SKULL OVER 4½FT. LONG

African Fossil Finds

Positive proof that the skeleton of Oldoway man, which was found in Tanganyika in 1913, is the earliest known skeleton of the modern type of man yet discovered, has been gained by the East African Archaeological Expedition.

Mr. A. T. Hopwood, who represented the Natural History Museum, South Kensington stated in mail week that their discoveries placed the age of Homo sapiens—the really modern man—back into a period of earth history much earlier than was previously believed.

"One of the most interesting finds," he went on, "was remains of the long-extinct Dinotherium —'the terrible beast' —which was distantly related to the elephants. This beast was thought to be extinct long before man appeared on the earth, but from the geological stratum in which this fossil was found it appears that the Dinotherrum persisted in Africa long after it was extinct in Europe and probably was flourishing at the same time as Oldoway man.

"The Dinotherium was an enormous beast—one of the greatest and weirdest of the prehistoric monsters. The skull alone was over 4-1|2ft. long, and it had two huge, downwardly-curving tusks on the lower jaw. I have brought back some magnificent teeth of this monster."

TAILS of INDIA COMPETITION

RS. 1000 GUARANTEED 1ST PRIZE

For An

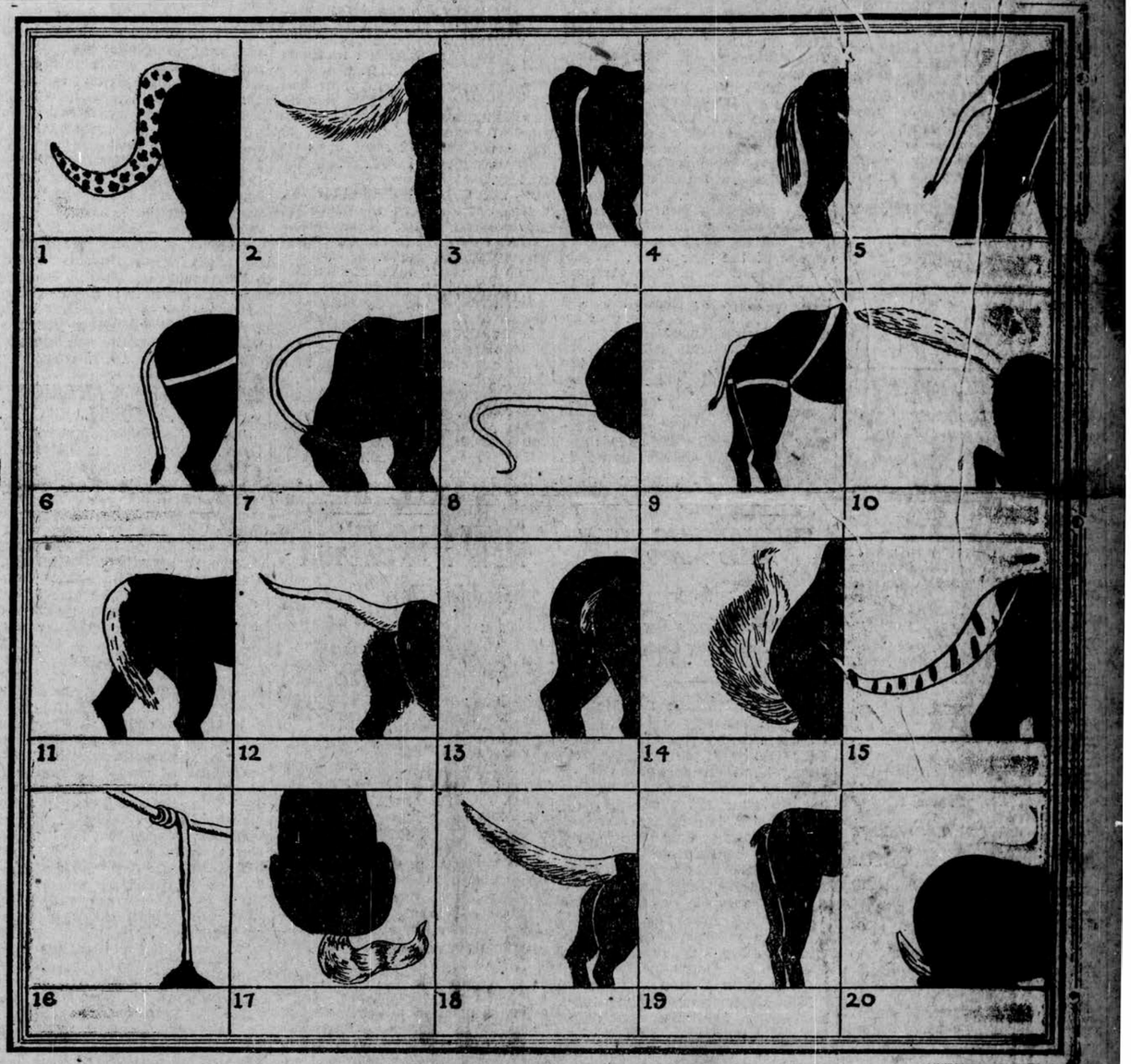
ALL-CORRECT SOLUTION

Rs. 300, 2nd Prize: Rs. 200, Third Prize

AND

TWENTY CONSOLATION PRIZES.

Simplicity is the key-note of this Super Competition. Here you have illustrated twenty tails of common and familiar animals and which are well-known even to the youngest of children. To simplify this competition further, we have given the names of the twenty animals to which these tails respectively belong. Can you name them correctly? Rs. 1,000 awaits you if you do.



NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Rules

Here are the names of the twenty animals whose tails are represented above: LION, TIGER, CAT, DOG, HORSE, MONKEY, SQUIRREL, LEOPARD, SHEEP, DONKEY, JACKAL, RAT, HYENA, ELEPHANT, COW, FOX, CAMEL, RABBIT, WOLF, DEER.

1. Each picture represents one of the twenty tails given in the clues. What you have to do is to select the correct word for the animal, for each picture and write it clearly in the space provided.
3. Only the words in the clues must be used.
4. After you have filled in the words, fill in the Entry Coupon and submit the same together with your solution and an ENTRANCE FEE OF EIGHT ANNAS IN HALF or QUARTER ANNA STAMPS to:—

"COMPETITION MANAGER"
TAILS OF INDIA COMPETITION
P. O. Box No. 706,
Bombay.

5. Address your entries to "The Tails of India Competition" in an envelope and enclose 8 annas in coin, instead of sending stamps, if you like and drop it one of the locked boxes provided for the purpose at the offices of "The Bombay Chronicle" and "The Bombay Samachar." No receipt will be given, and no responsibility taken for non-receipt.
6. Alterations, corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such.
7. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition.
8. All entries must be received not later than the last post on

18th APRIL 1932.

9. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.
10. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor provided a separate Coupon, Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.
11. No competitor can win more than one prize.
12. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
13. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and "The Bombay Samachar."

COTTON

LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY ITSELF.

COTTON BUSINESS.—We transact cotton business on behalf of our clients through the E.I.C. Association, Ltd., and the Mahajan Association. Our clients remain in touch with all the latest information from all Foreign Markets which help them to cover their bargains profitably.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—The New York and Liverpool Cotton Markets dominate all other markets of the world and every bit of information there is flashed all round the world. Shrewd speculators avail themselves of the news and make profits. The Bureau remains in constant touch with these markets right from the opening, midway fluctuations to the closing prices.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS-RATE:—The Sterling-Dollar Cross-Rate is of utmost importance to business. All the commodity markets rule practically in tune with the fluctuations in the Cross Rate. We receive opening, closing and all time to time fluctuations together with our London Agent's opinion. We can wire or telephone same to any part of India for a moderate charge.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CALLS:—Quotations of Liverpool and New York Futures together with Bombay quotations and expectation (Dharna) can be phoned or wired to any part of India.

DAILY COTTON FUTURES FORECAST:—Based scientifically on astrological calculations and latest cabled advices. This is the only Institution which receives costly cables from Home daily stating therein American Cotton Futures Forecast.

OUR RATES ARE EXTREMELY MODERATE.

Further particulars from:—

COTTON INFORMATION BUREAU
181, Esmail Building, 1st Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Phone No. 24241.
Tele: "VANUSET."

RUPEES FIVE
A YEAR'S INVESTMENT TO

THE INDIAN REVIEW

Will bring you month after month twelve consecutive Numbers of the "Review" and will also enable you to get the following books at special concession prices:

SPEECHES AND WRITINGS OF
RAM MOHUN ROY.
SAROJINI NAIDU.
SIR J. C. BOSE.
DR. P. C. RAY.
LORD SINHA.
SIR D. E. WACHA.
ANNIE BESANT.
SWAMI VIVEKANANDA.
SIR W. WEDDERBURN.
M. MOHAN MALAVIYA.
Price of each Vol. Rs. 3. (Three). To Subs. of the "Indian Review", Rs. 2-8 each.

UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE
Indian Judges. Sketches of 20 famous Judges. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I. R". Rs. 2-8.

FAMOUS PARSIS. Biographical sketches of 14 eminent Parsis. Rs. 3. To Subs. of the "I. R" Rs. 2-8.

EMINENT MUSSALMANS. Sketches of Muslim Statesmen, Reformers, etc., Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I R." Rs. 2-8.

INDIAN CHRISTIANS. Biographical sketches of famous Indian Christians. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I. R." Rs. 2-8.

INDIAN SCIENTISTS. Sketches with an account of their Researches. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I. R. Rs. 2-8.

INDIAN STATESMEN. Biographical sketches of famous Dewans and Prime Ministers of Indian States. With 17 portraits. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I. R." Rs. 2-8.

HINDUISM. By Babu Govinda Das. Cloth bound. 450 pages. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I. R." Rs. 2-8.

INDIAN NATIONAL EVOLUTION. By Amvika Charan Mazumdar. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I. R." Rs. 2-8.

THE GOVERNANCE OF INDIA. By Babu Govinda Das, Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I. R." Rs. 2-8

THE MISSION OF OUR MASTER. By Disciples of Ramkrishna, Vivekananda. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I. R." Rs. 2-8.

These 20 books which are sold to the public for Rs. 60 are given away for Rs. 50 only to subscribers of the "Indian Review". By becoming a subscriber to the "Review", you have thus a clear saving of Rs. Ten.

Enrol yourself as a subscriber to the "Review". Subscriptions can commence from any month. Send an M. O. for Rs. 5 or cheque for Rs. 5-4 (Indian). 12 sh. (Foreign). 3 dollars U.S.A. A few copies from the beginning of the year are also available. Thus any one who wishes to have a set for the whole year can subscribe from January.

G. A. NATESAN & CO. PUBLISHERS, MADRAS

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

Chancellor Explains His Principles

FRUITION OF "FATHER'S POLICY"

Mr. Neville Chamberlain celebrated his 63rd birthday in mail week. Addressing a Unionist gathering at Birmingham Town Hall he referred to the country's financial recovery. He said:—

"I have seen it suggested in quarters whose motives are not above suspicion that these signs of returning confidence, this undoubted improvement in the financial position of the country, indicate that the emergency has passed; that the need for economy is over; and that all that remains to be done is to decide how the surplus revenue, which it is assumed will be available next year, is to be divided.

"Claims are being staked out in this quarter and in that for the first cut off the joint which it is supposed will be available for consumption.

YEARS OF DAMAGE

"I ask to observe that none of these suppositions emanates from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, after all, ought to know as much about it as anyone; and, because I am anxious that expectations should not be raised which may subsequently be disappointed, I venture to remind you that it has always been considered unwise to divide the skin of the bear before the animal has been killed.

"No Government, however powerful or however successful, can hope in a few months to repair the damage which has been accumulating for years.

"An important part of the revenue which may be expected next year will be based on the trading results of the year which is just coming to a close, and everyone who has any acquaintance with trade and industry knows that the period was, until lately, one of almost unrelieved depression."

FIGHTING LINE.

Finally, after referring to the improvement under the National Government and the continued imperative necessity of "paying the way and balancing the Budget," Mr. Chamberlain added:

"No one knows better than I do the hardships and sacrifices that have been endured by the people of this country since last August; but I feel confident that they are not going to jeopardise what has been so hardly won by any premature relaxation of their efforts; and that, if they should be called upon to remain in the fighting line a little longer, they will readily respond to the appeal, and put up with the discomforts entailed, in order to make sure that, when the advance has once begun, there will be no going back."

Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain said he "hoped and expected" to be one of the delegates to Ottawa.

"That Conference," he stated, "will be the commencement of the last part of the policy of Joseph Chamberlain, the part which first attracted his attention to this subject, the part which always lay closest to his heart.

"If we all agree that we will try and buy from one another anything we cannot or do not desire to make for ourselves, then the prosperity of each unit in the Empire will mean the prosperity of every one of the other members.

"That is the spirit in which we shall go to Canada, and if we find, as I know we shall, the corresponding spirit of goodwill on the part of our kinsmen, then I do not doubt that we shall open a new chapter in our Imperial history."

LL. GEORGE'S WRATH

The unanimity of the National Government (Mr. Chamberlain added) had filled Mr. Lloyd George with grief and wrath.

"As he stands upon the burning deck whence all but he has fled, he complains bitterly that the Tories have befooled and outwitted his old friends, and have found themselves in the position of unshakable strength for the next four years.

"That may be flattering to our self-esteem, but we know it is a fancy picture painted by the greatest of modern poster artists to cover an appeal to come back to the old firm."

FEAR OF DEATH

Gangster "Squeals"

TWO WEEK RESPITE GRANTED

NEW YORK. (By Mail).

Fear of the electric chair at Sing Sing prison has driven Peter Sardini, a New York "hold-up" man, condemned to death, to violate the gangsters' code and "squeal."

Sardini., black-clad and shaven, was to have gone to his end for murdering Rocco Zappo, a Brooklyn "speakeasy" proprietor, in an armed robbery last year. Twelve hours before the time set for the execution he broke down, and in a sobbing voice made a confession involving six other gangsters in hitherto unsolved crimes.

The news was flashed to Albany, the State capital, with a request to Governor Roosevelt to grant a stay of execution. Only four hours remained before the time due for Sardini's execution when word was received that the Governor had granted a reprieve of two weeks.

LIGHT ON OTHER CRIMES.

The public prosecutor, checking Sardini's story, is confident that his information will solve a number of mysterious murders which have baffled police investigation and bring to justice six notorious criminals. Five of these are at present serving prison sentences for lesser crimes.

The principal murder case about which Sardini is said to have given information concerned the killing of Patrolman De Castillia, of Brooklyn, last March. Others related to gunmen who had taken their victims "for a ride."

If precedent holds good, Sardini's chance of prolonging his life has not much improved by his "squealing." Should he obtain leniency from the State it is highly probable that the avenging hand of gangland will reach into prison to administer to Sardini the fate usually accorded to a "snitcher."

RAMKRISHNA MISSION'S APPEAL

Swami Suddhananda, Secretary Ramakrishna Mission, writes:—

From our last report the public is aware that relief work of the Ramkrishna Mission was continued from two centres, one at Tangail, in the Mymensingh District, and the other at Gopalpur, in the Serajgunj Sub-division of the Pabna District. From the 15th February to the end March 307 mds. of rice were distributed from the Tangail Centre, among 921 recipients belonging to 32 villages, and from Gopalpur Centre, 312 mds. 10 srs. of rice among 1087 recipients belonging to 26 villages. Anticipating that a better condition would prevail in the near future, we proposed to stop relief work soon, but due to failure of crops the condition of the people have become worse. The funds at our disposal has already become depleted. If sufficient funds are not forthcoming soon we shall be compelled to stop this work of love for the famished people, even of these two centres. We need substantial contributions to carry on the relief work in the areas concerned. We repeat our appeal to all generous friends and sympathisers of suffering humanity to promptly respond to our appeal for help and co-operation. Contributions, however, small, will be thankfully received and acknowledged at the following addresses:—

1 The President, Ramkrishna Mission, Belur Math P.O. Dt. Howrah.
2 The Manager, Advaita Ashram, 4 Wellington Lane, Calcutta.
3 The Manager, Udbodhan Office, 1 Mukherjee Lane, Baghbazar, Calcutta.

NO HOMES IN FUTURE!

Ant-Hill Abodes For Men

A theory of the future, with disturbing applications to housing and architecture, was discussed by Professor J. W. Mackail, at the Royal Institute of British Architects, in London in mail week.

"Some theorists believe, or, at least, assert," he said, "that in the evolution of civilisation the family will cease to exist; which implies that the house as a home will cease to function, and all existing domestic architecture become derelict. Architecture will concern itself solely with public or communal buildings.

"In these, as in the human beings who will use them, the aim will be to eliminate individuality so as to produce a dead level of the highest possible average efficiency; a phrase in which 'the highest possible' is pretty nearly equivalent to 'the lowest tolerable.' The life will resemble that of ants or bees, and the housing resemble a beehive or an ant hill. Such an inverted Utopia may or may not come into existence, but the movements in that direction are of the highest interest.

"The Karl Marx Hof at Vienna, with its communised provision in a single structural framework for a population of 5,000 souls, is an essay in what is in effect a new architecture.

"Mass production in industry carries logically with it mass housing for the machine workers as well as for the machines. If the kind of civilisation which it involves is accepted as desirable, it is not beyond the power of architecture to create for it a new tradition in which there shall be both dignity and beauty. Mass housing has to be humanised. This ideal is being felt or groped after through trial and error."

'EUCHARISTIC DOVE' SOLD ABROAD

Proceedings Against Salzburg Canon

SALZBURG, (By Mail).

One of the most valuable pieces in the wealthy treasury of Salzburg Cathedral, the "Eucharistic Dove," has been smuggled abroad, contrary to the prohibitions of the Austrian Art Treasures Act. Such is the importance attached to its recovery that the Chief Constable of Salzburg and the heads of the detective force have left for Munich and Amsterdam.

Other valuable antiques are also missing from the cathedral. Some are reported to have been sold to a Munich dealer, while the dove is believed to have been sent to Holland.

Meanwhile, proceedings have been begun against a canon of the cathedral. Dr. Ludwig Angelberger, and others alleged to be responsible for the disappearance of the articles. The object of the sale was not personal gain, but to acquire funds for the restoration of the cathedral.

The Eucharistic Dove is a ciborium which formerly hung suspended over the High Altar and from which the priest would take the Sacred Host during Mass. It is an exceptionally fine piece of twelfth or thirteenth-century enamel work on gilded copper. Wings and tail are of goldsmith's enamel. Only two other examples of such early Eccharistic Doves used in the Roman Catholic Church are extant. One is in Gottwig Monastery, on the Danube, and the other in the Bargello collection in Florence.

HEAVY DEFICITS IN FRENCH BUDGETS

Excessive Expenditure

PARIS, (By Mail.)

The Government has been warned that it will be faced with steadily increasing Budget deficits unless the excessive public expenditure is reduced. This statement is made by M. Gardey, rapporteur of the Senate Finance Commission, who declares that the estimated surplus of £37,867 (at par) in the forthcoming Budget cannot be substantiated.

Taking three Budgets, he asserts that all of them show big deficits.

His estimates of these are as follows:—	
1930-'31	£16,000,000
1931-'32	£20,000,000
1932-'33	£32,000,000
Total deficits (at par)	£68,000,000

The apparent surplus of £37,867, M. Gardey explains in his report, has been obtained by estimating the revenue from taxation at about £8,000,000 higher than can be looked for and by including £9,500,000 for German Reparations payments which, he fears, will not materialise.

"OPEN DOOR" IN NEW MANCHURIA

Ready For Trade Agreement

CHANGCHUN. (By Mail.)

In a statement Cheng Hsiao-Shih, the new Premier of Manchou-Kuo (Manchuria) announced that the historic term "open door" required a new definition.

The new Republic was determined to adhere to all its treaty obligations, but would interpret the "open door" within the limits of her sovereign rights.

Cheng is as full of zeal for the welfare of the new nation as is Hsieh Chieh-shih, the Foreign Minister, who last week announced Manchou-Kuo's foreign policy.

Hitherto, he said, the term "open door" connoted an obligation upon Japan to permit unrestricted trade with Manchuria. But the new regime maintained that the "open door" did not prevent the State giving preferential treatment to nations giving diplomatic recognition to the Changchun Government, and who were willing to enter into trade agreements.

Manchou-Kuo insisted that she retained a free hand to open her door widely and quickly to those nations which knocked and presented their credentials.

RAILWAY RIGHTS.

She also claimed all rights in the South Manchuria and Chinese Eastern Railways, concerning purchase, upon completion of agreements, thus declining to recognise any interest in these properties by China proper.

The Premier said that he intended attempting a friendly agreement with the Inspector-General of Customs, under which Manchou-Kuo, after paying her proportion of the cost of collection, demanded all surplus revenues. Such an amicable agreement was preferable to the seizure of Customs, as was the case in Tientsin and Canton in recent years.

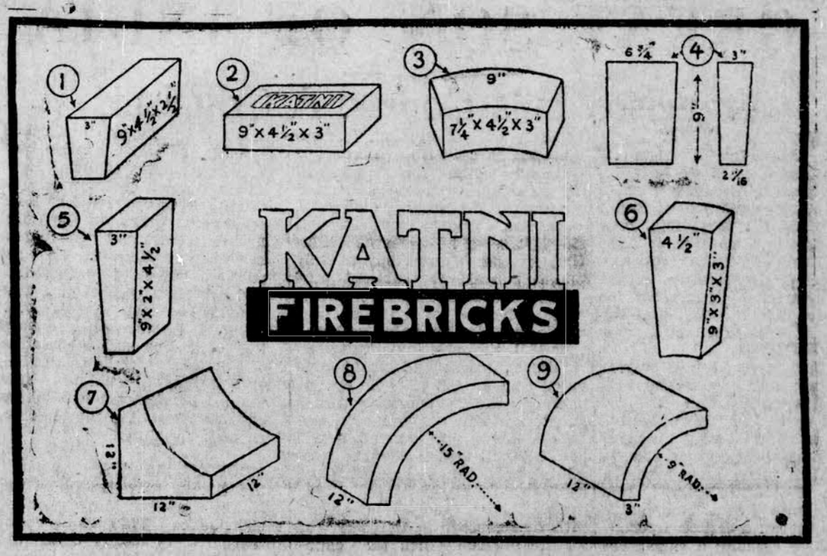
HAS COL. FAWCETT BEEN FOUND?

A Photographic Test

RIO DE JANEIRO, (By Mail.)

What would appear to be strong confirmation of the story of Mr. Stephen Rottin, the big-game hunter, that he has seen Col. Fawcett, the British explorer, who has been lost in the jungle for seven years, has been obtained by a photographic test applied by Mr. Goodwin, British Consul-General here.

He tried Mr. Battin with two photographs—one similar to that of Col. Fawcett, and the other an actual photograph of him. Mr. Battin was puzzled for some time over the first photograph, and finally said that it was not the man, whereas he identified the actual photograph immediately.



THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.,
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

GODREJ'S COLOGNE WATER

BUY A BOTTLE TO-DAY and SATISFY YOURSELF

Stocked by All Leading Chemists in all Sizes.

NOW that the hot weather is approaching, a bottle of GODREJ'S EAU-DE-COLOGNE is not a luxury but a necessity.

For strength and fragrance it is unsurpassed, for antiseptic properties against disease bearing germs it is unparallelled, whilst in the sick-room it is indispensable.

It opens up pores clogged with dust and city grime, and acts as an anodyne to tired nerves after the day's fatigue.

Manufacturers:—

GODREJ JOSHI & Co. Bombay.

SOLE AGENTS:—

NADIRSHAW PRINTER & Co., Bombay.

BLOCKS FOR SALE

Many BLOCKS of PICTURES appearing in the Daily and Sunday Chronicle are FOR SALE at Two Annas and Nine Pies per Sq. inch inclusive of Postage.

APPLY TO THE—

MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle."

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

INDIAN CALENDER.

Hindu—Chaitra Sud 6, 1988.
Parsi—Avan 8, 1301.
Muslim—Zilhij 5, 1350.
Sunrise: 6h. 24m.
Sunset: 6h. 55m.
Hightide: 2-38, 16-10.
Lowtide: 8-52, 22-14.

WEDNESDAY.

Results of B. T. Examination, University Hall, 2 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME: 12 noon selection of Gramophone Records; 9-10 p.m. News in Hindi; New York Opening; Liverpool Closing; Bombay Current Rates; 9-20 p.m. Talks on Gujarati Stage by Vithaldas Thackerdas (Gujarati), Anandrao Kaudi) and B. V. Varerkar, (Marathi).

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special and Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

ROTARY CLUB MEETING. Rotary Club meeting at Mongini's, Ltd., to-day (Tuesday) at 1-30 p.m., when Rots. Sir Phiroze Sethna, L. G. B. Gould, L. Rendall and A. C. Chadwick will speak on "Insurance and Assurance."

GATHA SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Hall.

SRI GURU SINGH SABHA.

The Baisakhi-Gurpurb, the day on which the Sikh religion was founded by Shiri Guru Gobind Singhji will be celebrated under the auspices of Siri-Guru-Singh-Sabha in the Gurdwara Sikh-Temple 234 Frere Road to-day (Tuesday) from 8 a.m. to 4-30.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Colombo and Australia per S.S. "Narkunda" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 14th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S.S. "Kaga Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Wednesday the 13th instant.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, April 11.

Jutes in sympathy with slight improvement in hessians opened steady after the week-end and a moderate business resulted. Towards the close the market firmed up considerably on "shorts" covering. In coals the undertone remained dull although Burrakurs changed hands a few annas below the last listed rate. In teas trading was on restricted scale. The miscellaneous section showed no change. Government Securities were quiet. The following were the closing quotations.

Securities.—4 per cent Loan 1960/70 67-10, 6 per cent. Bonds 1932 100-5, 6-1/2 per cent. Treasury Bonds 1935 102-9.

Banks.—Central Bank of India 15, Imperial Bank Fully Paid 1011.

Railways.—Arrah Sasaram Light Railway 60.

Coals.—Burrakur 9-12.

Jutes.—Anglo India 259-8. Clive 29-3, Howrah 32-8, Kamarhatty 330-8; Lansdowne 100.

Miscellaneous.—Begal Telephone pref. 10-4, Indian Iron and Steel 3-8, Triton Insurance 131 ex div. Madan Theatres 1-9, Carew & Co. 13-6, Champaran 21-8; New Savan 13-14; Samastipur 14-10; Bishnauth tea 18-12; Hantapara 201.

Debentures.—5-1/2 per cent. 1930/37 Calcutta Municipal Debentures 94-4.—A. P.

"RAILWAY BOYCOTT DAY" DEMONSTRATIONS

Eight Volunteers Arrested At Bori Bunder

BOMBAY, Monday.

A batch of eight volunteers, carrying national flags, marched to the Victoria Terminus at 1 p.m. to-day and posted themselves at the three gates leading to the railway platforms.

LEAFLETS.

The volunteers then shouted at the top of their voices: "Boycott Railways".

It appears that it was announced by means of leaflets that to-day would be observed as "The Railways Boycott Day."

The demonstration at the V. T. attracted a large crowd. The railway police were called out

PUSHED OUT.

The volunteers were pushed out of the porch and one man, who refused to move, was put under arrest.

Later the city police appeared on the scene and arrested the remaining seven volunteers.

FIVE RED SHIRTS ARRESTED

Five Congress volunteers, all of them Red Shirts, were arrested on Monday evening at 7-30 p.m. while picketing the Bombay Central Station. The picketing was a part of the Congress programme for the day which was observed as the "Railway Boycott Day". In the morning nine persons were arrested at the Victoria Terminus, while picketing the gates of the station. The total number of arrests was 14.

"BRAINS" BEFORE COMMISSIONER

Four of the Congress "brains" arrested yesterday at Byculla when their motor-car was seized, were brought before the Police Commissioner and sent to Byculla Jail under the Ordinance.

PICKET JAILED

A Hindu lad, who was arrested on Saturday noon on a charge of dissuading customers from going into the Army and Navy Stores, was sentenced by the Presidency Magistrate, third Court, to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

"D" WARD DICTATOR

And A Red Shirt.

The Dictator of the "D" Ward was sentenced to-day to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or, in default, six weeks' rigorous imprisonment on each of two charges, the substantive sentences to run concurrently.

According to the prosecution accused was arrested on Saturday morning at Chaupatty for holding a flag salutation.

He was charged under section 17 (2) of Criminal Law Amendment Act (being a member of an unlawful assembly) and section 21 of Ordinance II for disobeying the Police Commissioner's order requiring him to give attendance to the police, daily.

A volunteer arrested with the dictator was sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment.

A red shirt was sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment under section 143 I.P.C. for leading a Congress procession along Sandhurst Road on April 9.

Two lads were sentenced to four months rigorous imprisonment each under section 17 (1) (assisting in the operations of an unlawful assembly) for announcing the B.P.C.C. programme by writing on the ground with chalk. They both pleaded not guilty but the magistrate disbelieved them and convicted them, on the evidence of two police constables.

(Other Congress News on page 12)

REFUSED TO REPORT

Student Prefers To Go Jail

BOMBAY, Monday.

A matriculation student was sentenced to-day on two charges (Section 21 of Ordinance II and 17 (1) C. L. A. Act XIV of 1908) to nine months' rigorous imprisonment, Rs. 100 fine or in default, two months' and four months, the substantive sentence to run concurrently.

Mr. W. Manker, police prosecutor, led evidence to show that an order under Section 4 (d) had been served on him prohibiting him from taking part in the civil disobedience movement and requiring him to report himself to Superintendent Godwin. Accused had failed to report himself and subsequently on April 19 had attempted to hold a flag salutation according to the programme of the B. P. C. C. Emergency Council.

"INDIA EXPECTS. . .."

A gentleman was sentenced to 15 months' rigorous imprisonment for disobeying the order of the Police Commissioner prohibiting him from taking part in any civil disobedience activities and requiring him to leave the city limits by Thursday mid-night.

According to the prosecution, accused surrendered himself on Saturday afternoon, at the C. I D. office.

Accused refused to take part in the proceedings but said: "India expects every man to be a real son and not a traitor."

Magistrate: "That statement has as reference to the evidence led. Do you admit that you disobeyed the order to leave Bombay?"

Accused: "Of course."

Accused refused to say where he came from. He was sentenced as above under Section 21 of Ordinance II.

LALBAGH DEMONSTRATION

22nd "Emergency Council" Jailed

BOMBAY, Monday.

Three members of the 22nd Emergency Council of the B. P. C. C and nine volunteers, who were arrested on Sunday evening for holding a demonstration at Lal Baug, were placed to-day before Mr. N. T. Jungalwala, Magistrate, Dadar Police Court. The first three accused were convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. One accused was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment. Of the eight Red Shirts, two were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, while the remaining six were bound over in a sum of Rs. 50 each to be of good behaviour for a period of six months.

NINETEEN SENT TO JAIL

Flag Salutation And Procession Sequel

BOMAY, Monday.

Nineteen persons were convicted to-day by Mr. P. L. Thacker, Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, for carrying on Congress activities.

A batch of nine Muslim Congress volunteers were tried first They were arrested by the Nagpada police on Saturday for taking out a procession. They were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Another batch of eight Hindu Congress volunteers, who were arrested by the Byculla Police for attending a flag salutation ceremony, were also sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. Two persons, who were arrested by the Pydhonie police on Saturday night for lighting a bonafire of foreign cloth, were sentenced to three and five months' rigorous imprisonment respectively. The second accused got a heavier sentence for breach of restraint order served on him not to take part in civil disobedience movement.

YOUNG PATHAN TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE

A Paltry Quarrel And Its Sequel

Bombay, Monday.

A paltry quarrel over a small matter provoked a 30-year-old Pathan to commit murder, and has cost him his liberty for life.

The unfortunate man is Saidazar Bawer who stood his trial before Mr. Justice Rangnekar and a special jury at the Bombay High Court Sessions.

The accused had a tailoring shop in Nizam Street, near Null Bazar. In the opposite building, Jivan Lavji, a "mochi" (shoemaker) had his shop on the ground floor and lived on the first floor with his family. On February 9 last at about 3 p.m. the accused went up to Jivan's room, where he was stopped by the latter's mother. Jivan and his cousin Gigu also tried to persuade the accused to go away. But the accused persisted in forcing his way, and in an altercation, stabbed Jivan with a jackknife. Jivan was seriously wounded and died instantaneously. Gigu who was also attacked received slight injuries.

WOMAN'S CALL.

The accused's defence was that one of the women of the accused's family beckoned to the accused from her window asking him to go up for some work to be done. Accordingly, he was going up the stair-case when he was mercilessly assaulted by Jivan and Gigu. In self defence, the accused took out his knife without any intention of hurting anybody. At the time he felt giddy and did not know what he was doing. He did not know who stabbed the deceased.

The jury, after deliberating for one hour, returned a divided verdict, 7 finding him guilty, and the other two casting their vote in his favour.

Mr. Justice Rangnekar sentenced the accused to the lesser penalty of transportation for life in view of the accused's youthful age and the two juror's opinion in his favour.

Mr. N. H. Coyaji appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Oscar Brown for the defence.

STABBED ON THE ABDOMEN

BOMBAY, Monday.

The adjourned hearing of the inquest on the body of Munesar Jaddoo (25), who was fatality stabbed by a co-worker in the paint department of the B. B. & C. I. Rly. Workshop, was resumed to-day at the Coroner's Court.

It is alleged that on March 2, 1932 at 8 a.m. one Ramchandrasingh Gagadharsingh stabbed the deceased and subsequently inflicted wounds on his own body with the same penknife. Both of them were removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, where Munesar died on the following day at about 2-15 p.m.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of death due to a homicidal stab wound on the abdomen. The jurors opined that the wound was inflicted by Ramchandra with intent to murder.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MAY.

New York, April 11.

Previous Closing Rate	6.13
To-day's Opening Rate	6.20
Difference	+.07
To-day's Closing Rate	6.16
Difference	+.03
Broach A/May	187
Broach July/Aug.	94

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

MAY.

Liverpool, April 11.

Previous Closing Rate	4.50
To-day's Opening Rate	4.50
	Unchanged
To-day's Closing Rate	4.49
Difference	—.01

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, April 11.

Silver Ready	16 15/16
Higher	1/4
Silver Forward	17
Higher	1/4

Market China and Continent bought.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, April 11.

Silver Spot	53 14 0
Silver Chaitra	54 0 0
Gold Spot	26 12 0
Gold Chaitra	26 13 0

Customs Win After A Great Fight

PACKED STALLS SEE TELEGRAPHS GO DOWN IN THRILL-A-MINUTE HOCKEY

Monday.

Packed stands, to-day, saw the Combined Telegraphs deservedly go down to the Bombay Customs by the only goal of the match. The score, however, was not a true reflex of the game and every body thought them lucky to make such a narrow affair of it. In fairness to the Telegraphs, it must be admitted, that they never touched their true form throughout the whole game. Gamely though they battled one looked, in vain, for those brilliant combined movements of their forwards which was such a remarkable feature of their last game. Except for the first ten minutes they never really looked dangerous.

The Customs forwards on the other hand were a revelation in combination play in striking contrast to their earlier performance, when they were apt to play a closer game than was required to "bottle up" a proposition of so stiff measures as the Telegraph defence.

FULL OF THRILLS.

The game never lacked for thrills and was played at a terrific pace.

The Telegraphs opened promisingly and breaking through the Customs line scored a penalty "corner" in the 2nd minute. The Customs, however, cleared and in the 5th minute they scored a shorted a short "corner" Two minutes later Jagat Singh missed an easy chance of scoring from Afzal's beautiful centre. For the next few minutes the Telegraphs seemed to be setting the pace but they could get nothing more than two quick short "corners". The Customs cleared and a brilliant combined movement headed by Feroze Khan saw Jagat Singh in charge inside the circle. He was, however, unlucky to miss the goal by a matter of inches. Two minutes later the Customs lost another good chance Milne sending the ball over the goal-posts. Then it was Pinto's turn to miss in trying to be clever, the ball being "scooped" clean over the bars. At interval they had not scored.

CUSTOMS DOMINATE THE GAME

After the change-over the Telegraphs again seemed to command the game. In the 5th minute the Customs made a final save from a scramble in the goal-mouth, a corner resulting. After that the Customs dominated the game and it was only a matter of time to get a goal. Pinto should have scored in the 7th minute, only he offended against the "stick" law. The Customs goal now looked like being in real danger but Brewin made a fine save. Immediately after that came the goal that won the match for the Customs. There was a scramble in front of the Telegraph goal. Feroze Khan cleared the ball and using great judgment passed it on to Milne who from a clear position scored a sharp goal. The Telegraphs desperately tried to recover the lost ground but the end saw them well beaten what was, judging on the day's play, certainly a better team.

Line-ups:—

Bombay Customs: Cowton; Abreo and Aslan; Brewin, Dique and Kher Singh; Afzal, Milne, Feroze Khan, Pinto and Jagat Singh.

Combined Telegraphs: Durham; Rocque and Weber; D'Costa, Mendes and Norris; Ribeiro, Fernandes, Gilbert, Marthins and D'Costa.

Umpires: Rodrigues and Nagporewalla.

Result:—

Customs ..... 1 goal.
Combined Telegraphs ... nil.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

5-30 p.m. B. B. and C. I. Railway v Brijraj Young Men

CORPORATION PAYS TRIBUTES TO RETIRING MAYOR

Mr. Boman Behram Says He Upheld The Dignity Of The Chair.

Tributes were showered on the retiring Mayor of Bombay, Mr. Boman Behram on Monday, when the Municipal Corporation met.

Sir V. A. Dabholkar moved: That the Corporation offer their best thanks to Mr. J. B. Boman Behram for the very valuable services rendered by him as the first Mayor of Bombay for the past year and place on record their high appreciation of the zeal, ability, courtesy and tact with which he discharged the onerous duties of his office.

Sir Vasantrao was not satisfied with the designation "Mayor" only which the Government had conferred upon the President of the Corporation and hoped that Government would mend their mistake and change the designation to "Lord Mayor". He also referred to the abolition of election by co-option of ten members which was replaced by increasing number of seats in certain wards. Then during the term of office of Mr. Boman Behram a special Race Day was given for Hospitals Fund from which Municipal hospital and dispensaries received a donation of Rs. 1,53,000.

GOLD CHAIN FOR SUCCESSORS.

After referring to the initiative which Mr. Boman Behram took in the formation of Conciliation Committee and Welfare of India League, Sir Vasantrao expressed a hope that Mr. Boman Behram would present the Corporation with a gold chain for his successors to put on ceremonial occasions.

MR. MEYER NISSIM'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. Meyer Nissim seconding the resolution said Mr. Boman Behram had maintained the best traditions of the chair and referred to the ending of the tramwaymen's strike by the timely intervention of Mr. Boman Behram which had threatened disorganisation of traffic.

Prof. V. G. Rao associating himself with the previous speakers expressed a hope that while in England, where he was going shortly Mr. Boman Behram would continue to take the same interest in the city, as he did now.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai thought on the whole Mr. Boman Behram had given satisfaction as Mayor or President. He characterised Mr. Boman Behram as a mild man pleasing both parties and thereby pleasing none and criticised his two rulings, viz., in regard to the Dhabu Street fire in which the Corporation demanded an official inquiry and Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe's resolution moved recently stating that municipal revenue had affected by the ordinances. Mr. Balubhai said in giving his rulings on both these points, Mr. Boman Behram had succumbed to his infirmness.

TWO MISFORTUNES.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta supported the resolution and said Mr. Boman Behram had been a greater success than some of his predecessors. He, however, regretted that during Mr. Boman Behram's regime there were two misfortunes, viz:—(1) losing of the Municipal Corporation's suit against Government in the matter of primary education grant and (2) the ruling of Mr. Boman Behram in regard to the power of the Corporation to enquire into the conduct of municipal officers. Mr. Jamnadas also regretted the reference of Mr. Boman Behram in the Corporation dinner recently in which speaking about the policy of the Government he said Government had combined firmness with conciliation. Mr. Jamnadas said there was firmness on the part of the Government but nothing of conciliation.

A LAWYER'S VIEW.

Mr. M. N. Talpade supported the proposition and said if Mr. Balubhai or Mr. Jamnadas had challenged the rulings in a court of law, the ruling would have been upheld.

The Commissioner also paid his tribute to the retiring Mayor.

MR. BOMAN BEHRAM REPLIES.

After some more councillors spoke, Mr. Boman Behram in reply said it was not for to him to criticise his rulings now instead of challenging them at the proper time and proper place. The rulings referred to by the two councillors, he was glad to say, were upheld by three counsel.

I UPHELD THE DIGNITY OF THE CHAIR.

Proceeding he said he had upheld the dignity of the chair. The primary education was dear to his heart and he told the Government in the course of his speech on the Corporation Dinner Day that as the Corporation did not intend to appeal against the judgment, let the Corporation and the Government join hands and carry out the programme of the primary education. If the Government did not join, the Corporation would proceed on single handed to complete the programme.

The Corporation then proceeded with the election of the Schools Committee, Standing Committee and the election of their representative on the Advisory Board of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. On the last named body Mr. Dostmohmed Khairaz was elected by a large majority.

The Corporation then adjourned till to-day.

THE CAPITOL

Bombay's Leading Talkie House
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.

THE HARWOOD PLAY THAT DELIGHTED LONDON AUDIENCES WITH SCREEN DIALOGUE BY

P. G. WODEHOUSE

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's

THE MAN IN POSSESSION

WITH THE NEW SCREEN FAVOURITE THE GIRLS ARE RAVING ABOUT

ROBERT MONTGOMERY

With a Great Cast

Charlotte Greenwood

Star of Parlour, Bedroom and Bath

C. AUBREY SMITH
IRENE PURCELL
BERYL MERCER

ITS WITTY NAUGHTY AND NICE!

Plans open. Book your Seats Now

PATHE CINEMA.

DAILY AT 6-30 & 10.
MAT: THURS: 3-30.

THE CHARM OF HIGH ROMANCE!

THE GLAMOUR OF DARING ADVENTURE!

Columbia Pictures presents

Prince of Diamonds

Thrilling ALL-TALKING romance of adventure with AILEEN PRINGLE and IAN KEITH

Directed by Karl Brown and A. H. Van Buren

A COLUMBIA PRODUCTION

The Talk Of The Town.

PATHE SOUND GAZETTE

CONTAINING COMPLETE AND EXCLUSIVE PICTURES OF

THE GRAND NATIONAL

THE BLUE RIBAND OF THE TURF

TO-MORROW

BY POPULAR DEMAND

"WHOOPEE"

with

EDDIE CANTOR

IN WONDERFUL NATURAL COLOURS.

Book your seats in advance at ROSES or THE THEATRE

Phone: 41561.

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS OF THE CURRENCY DEPARTMENT.

The following is an abstract of accounts of the Currency on 7th April:—

(In thousands of Rs.)

Notes in circulation	1,74,62,43
COIN AND BULLION.	
IN INDIA.	
Silver coin	1,01,29,25
Gold bullion	5,28,36
Silver bullion	9,22,44
SECURITIES (PURCHASE PRICE)	
In India	55,32,43
Internal Bills of Exchange	3,50,00

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The "Chronicle."

T. T. ON LONDON.

New York, April 11.

Previous Closing	3.79 5/8
To-day's Closing	3.80 1/4

T. T. ON NEW YORK.

London, April 11

Previous Closing	3.79 1/4
To-day's Opening	3.80
To-day's Closing	3.79 1/2

THE RIALTO

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

MADGE EVANS and RAMON NOVARRO in "SON OF INDIA".

RAMON NOVARRO

ILLUSTRATES THAT WHATEVER THE CIRCUMSTANCES AN INDIAN LIVES UP TO HIS WORD!

"GRATITUDE

IS THE HIGHEST COMMAND NO GOD WILL EVER FORGIVE THE MAN WHO BREAKS THE COMMAND OF

GRATITUDE!"

RAMON NOVARRO

AS AN INDIAN PROVES THIS IN

"SON OF INDIA"

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1932.

NO PREFERENCE FOR LANCASHIRE

The announcement of a Tariff Board inquiry into the question of further protection for the cotton industry and its terms of reference are not altogether surprising, whatever may have to be said later of the Board's recommendations or the action that may be taken thereon. A fresh inquiry was rendered necessary by the mere fact, if nothing else, that the Cotton Protection Act of 1930 was to be in force for only three years. There has been some uneasiness in some quarters regarding the inclusion of the question of British preference in the terms of reference. But the thin end of the wedge in the shape of slight preference to Britain having already been driven in by the Protection Act of 1930, it was only to be expected that even in normal times Government would seize the first available opportunity to drive the wedge deeper. Besides, events have happened during the last year or two which made such an attempt on the part of Government a matter of certainty.

PROTECTION FOR BRITAIN.

Government have themselves noted some of these events, namely, increased import duties for revenue purposes, large imports of artificial silk piece-goods, and their decision to discuss at the forthcoming Imperial Conference at Ottawa the question whether Britain and India should enter into an agreement for a reciprocal preferential tariff. But Government have left out a most important event, the collapse of the Lancashire cotton industry and Britain's anxiety to safeguard it, even if it be at India's cost. The Legislative Assembly ought not to have accepted in 1930 the principle of preference to Britain by levying lower duties on British goods than on non-British goods. The preference was virtually protection for Britain at the expense of India. But Government could then drive a hard bargain by taking advantage of the desperate condition of the Indian textile industry and consenting to protection only on condition of preference to Britain.

MENACE OF LANCASHIRE.

Now the position of the Indian industry has appreciably improved, thanks to the intensive Swadeshi movement. But many of the Bombay mill-owners have not made the best use of the movement, nor have they actively helped it. They may still need a fair measure of tariff protection and it is wrong to argue that, since many up-country mills are doing pretty well, further tariff protection is unnecessary. There will always be some mills making good profits whenever they can cut down costs of production. But the need for protection in general is not to be measured by the position of such mills but by that of the marginal mills that are necessary to meet the country's demand and are not abnormally inefficient. From this point of view the textile industry will continue to need protection for some time more, especially during the continuance of the present general trade depression. But neither the mill-owners nor the Assembly should countenance any preference to Britain at the expense of India. Lancashire is nearly as much a menace to the Indian cotton industry as Japan is and India needs protection against both.

CHOWRINGHEE OUTBURST.

A word needs to be said in this connection regarding the vitriolic outburst of the "Statesman" against the Bombay textile industry. The journal seems to have been upset by the help some Bombay millowners have given to the Swadeshi movement and by the erroneous belief that these millowners are responsible for the closing of the Mulji Jetha Market. It, therefore, hopes that the Tariff Board "will turn its stoniest face to Bombay" and adds: "An industry with the natural advantages of the Bombay mills, with those advantages added to by a tariff that is a cruel burden on the whole population of India, that cannot pay its way in the industry has no claim to survive." The author of the above remark evidently knows nothing of the abnormal conditions prevailing in this country at present and of the injury done to the textile and other industries by a ruinous currency policy. The Bombay correspondent of the "Statesman" knows more than his journal about this subject. He says in last Friday's issue of the paper: "The latest statistics obtainable in Bombay definitely indicate that the protection given to the textile industry is still insufficient for successful competition with Japan. The position is one in which Lancashire, as well as the Indian indigenous industry are faced with acute depression. Millowners in Bombay will have to place before the Tariff Board when it meets in Bombay conclusive facts to prove that the protection that has been given to the industry so far from being unnecessary at the end of its statutory period, has proved inadequate because of Japanese competition." We would only add that since India has commenced spinning and weaving higher counts British competition is as much a danger to India as is Japanese competition.

NOT FAIR TO INDIA.

It may, perhaps, be argued in favour of British preference that the duties on British textiles may be as high as is necessary, only the duties on non-British goods should be a little higher. But comparatively lower duties on British goods will necessitate comparatively higher duties on non-British goods and the higher duties will determine the prices of goods. Surely, it is not fair to penalise the Indian consumer for the benefit of Lancashire. So far as cloth is concerned India can be and ought to be self-reliant for reasons again and again urged by Mahatma Gndhi and many other leaders. There can be no compromise on this question. It would be suicidal to encourage the imports of any class of foreign textiles directly or indirectly openly or surreptitiously. A case can conceivably be made out for a reasonable measure of voluntary preference to Britain in limited spheres for sufficient consideration. But there is danger in encouraging such preference so long as India has not the complete right to make the preference really voluntary, that is so long as India is not self-governing.

They Stand For India

In the optimistic interview in which Sir George Schuster has unburdened himself to a local Anglo-Indian paper he blames the mercantile community in Bombay for "cutting off its nose to spite its face," and bringing about a depression from which the whole country is suffering. Indian Merchants of Bombay will themselves be surprised at this unfounded charge against them—that they are primarily responsible for the present financial depression in this country, though the Government themselves, for their part, have done everything possible to ease the situation by contracting the currency enormously last year. Sir George Schuster must be speaking with his tongue in his cheek. He spoke of the sterling quotations and the present prices for Government securities, an example par excellence of what financial jugglery can do. It is foolish to maintain for a moment that the bloated prices of Government securities reflect the financial credit of the Government of India. If they do anything they show the manipulations which the Government have resorted to in their anxiety to bolster up their securities by keeping the Nasik Press occupied the whole time. The Finance Minister gave no credit to the part played by India in keeping the sterling at its present high price, owing to the exports of large quantities of what is called "distress gold" from this country.

Sir George Schuster said that Indians themselves were doing the country great harm by not carrying on their normal business operations. But normal conditions do not obtain in India owing to the ordinances which have superseded ordinary law. Sir George seems to have taken his cue from the European merchants who flock to this land to shake the pagoda tree and then retire to their country as soon as possible. Indians who have to work and live in this country, who are born of the soil, know their interests far better than any exotic Finance Minister whose tenure is limited at best to five fleeting years. The financial policy pursued by the Government has been mainly responsible for the present stagnation in India, and the persistence of the Finance Minister in sticking to the old rut has not improved matters. The Government cannot honestly deny that the present prices of Government securities are fictitious, purposely maintained at their present high level with the object of launching a fresh loan, which they so badly need for their immediate requirements. As soon as Government gather enough money for their purposes the Securities will sink to the lowest level recently reached and investors will be badly bitten.

COUNTRY FIST.

The Finance Minister should use whatever influence he has with his colleagues in the Government of India to induce them to take to some other method of restoring the financial prosperity of India than the one they are following now. Bombay merchants are not fools or unpatriotic and they have done their duty in difficult times according to their lights. The Government have to remember that, after all, they are Indians and it is not their fault if they are unable to see eye to eye with the Government in their optimism. Indian merchants are aware that the whole European mercantile community, in conjunction with the Government, are anxious for the former to carry on their business, as if nothing has happened to disturb their equanimity or the trade conditions in India. It is too much to expect Indian merchants, particularly those in Bombay, to place their personal financial considerations before the interests of their country. India is thankful that they have not done it so far.

SCOUTS AND SWADESHI

Addressing a rally of Bombay Boy Scouts the Governor paid a tribute to the value of the Scout movement in affording training in citizenship. But the pity of it is that the movement in India is so much under the influence of officials that the citizenship which it teaches is, to put it mildly, somewhat one-sided. Learning how passionately scouts in other countries love and are taught to love their distinctive national flags, the Indian Scouts naturally try to display and finally honour the National Tricolour. But all such attempts are discountenanced by the official or semi-official scout authorities. Similarly everywhere else scouts have played an important part in popularising their national products. The British Scouts' service to the "Buy British" campaign has been formally appreciated by Cabinet Ministers. But Indian Scouts' efforts to promote Swadeshi seem to be viewed with distrust by the Government. However, whether they are trusted or distrusted, encouraged or discouraged by Government, Indian Scouts should do everything possible to promote Swadeshi, particularly in their schools and neighbourhoods.

THAT "APPLE-CART" CABINET MINISTER

Jimmie Thomas Severly Trounced For His Irish Policy

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, April 2.

(By AIR MAIL).

Mr. de Valera's Cabinet is reported to have prepared its reply to the British Note on the Irish question of Oath and Annuities. Unlike the atmosphere of the last week, created by Mr. Thomas in the House of Commons by his melodramatic and theatrical performance, the Irish reply is now awaited with some calmness and a good deal of curiosity. Though British Ministers denouncce Mr. de Valera, there is a growing public opinion in the country which believes that it matters little, if anything, whether the members of the Dail take the Oath or ignore it.

WISE COUNSEL

It takes the view that the question of Oath is definitely a matter of "internal sovereignty." Mr. Thomas himself though he talked of crisis had a comfortable holiday during the Easter and has now returned. The press on its part has no good word about the Dominions Secretary. In the first place it advocates that President de Valera must be allowed to make his case, and in the consideration of that case Great Britain can best demonstrate her strength by the exercise of patience, courtesy and goodwill. As the "Evening Standard" wrote, the press has come to regard that the British Government have not handled the Irish matter in quite the most fortunate way.

HIS MANY CRITICS

The announcement in the House was made as dramatic as it could be. Something less hectic was necessary in a situation in which heat was possible to be avoided. As for Mr. Thomas, there is no editor who is prepared to back him up in his self-advertising task and the following is a remarkable reference to him in the "News Chronicle" which hopes that "Mr. Thomas will not be left to deal with the Irish situation single-handed. He has not that command of precise language and orderly thought vital for delicate negotiations." Mr. Buchanan referred in the Commons on the eve of Easter adjournment to Mr. Thomas and entered an emphatic protest against the "hush hush" policy of the Dominions Secretary.

Mr. Maxton on the same occasion complained of the attitude of the Government in not allowing serious matters to be discussed in the House until policy had been decided upon an action which might lead to a situation in that country which would be nothing short of deplorable.

"COLD-BLOODED POLICY"

"Ireland, in pursuance of its national democratic rights, has elected a certain Government in Ireland" continued the Clydesider. "Mr. de Valera is the head of that Government, and was elected to carry out a certain policy by the free vote of the Irish people. He has started that work and I regard the attitude of the Government as nothing less than a cold-blooded decision of exactly the same type as is involved in the India policy of Whitehall."

According to Mr. Herbert Morrison, Minister of Transport in Labour Cabinet, Mr. Thomas becomes more like an "Apple Cart" Cabinet Minister every day. To quote the ex-Minister, "A Dominions Secretary who gets an important declaration of policy from the Irish Government as he enters the House and proceeds forthwith to talk about it in terms of crisis, ought to be relieved of his post before he does more damage. The fact is that Mr. Thomas is not a statesman. He is a stunt artist who simply cannot resist getting his name on the contents bills. The Prime Minister has not had the courage to ask him for his resignation, so he has done the next best thing, and put the Dominions Secretary under the control of a Cabinet Committee on Irish affairs."

JINGO PRESS AT WORK

In the meantime a section of the British press is endeavouring to work up a scare amongst Irish people employed in Great Britain. It is suggested that if the Irish Government elects to get rid of the conscience test in the Constitution, known as the Oath, those Irish people working in England, Scotland and Wales will become "aliens" and subject to the same disabilities as other aliens in Great Britain.

Some English newspapers ever suggest that Irish-born people may be deported and others forced to report periodically to the police stations in Britain. But the papers attempting to create this scare are either ignorant of the laws of their own country or are deliberately misrepresenting the facts. The present campaign would appear to be a deliberate effort to stir up British opinion against the Free State Government and cloud the real issues.

RESCUE WORK

The Prime Minister has now formally invited the Foreign Ministers of France, Italy and Germany to meet together in a four-power conference on the Danub Scheme. This move has caused considerable amount of annoyance in France, where M. Tardieu had intended to allow Germany and perhaps also Italy, much less opportunity to influence the negotiations.

Sir John Simon, the British Foreign Minister, without realising in the least what he was doing, was the real begetter of the Tardieu Danubian Plan. The present French proposals are to use the economic collapse of Central Europe to create, under

(Continued on page 7.)

Notes of the Day

Hindenburg's Triumph

Germany had no alternative but to re-elect Hindenburg as its President for the coming years when all his tact, authority, and character will be required to checkmate the French move to isolate her. Hindenburg has been great in war and greater in peace, and posterity will remember him for his heroic work in consolidating the Fatherland when there was darkness and depression all round. It is no small tribute to his great character that at his age he should put himself against much smaller men in his fight for the presidential chair. His defeat by Hitler would have been a disaster of the very first magnitude, and perhaps the very existence of the German Republic was at stake. Hitler is an exaggerated edition for Churchill and an attenuated Mussolini whose warlike braggadocio has caught the ears of the people. Whatever may be the future, the accession of Hitler to the Presidential gadi at this juncture would have worsened the position of Germany. Her forbearance, her sufferings, her ability to face facts and her capacity for recovery—all these have won Germany a great measure of the world's sympathy.

Government and Immigration

In answer to a question by Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh, the Foreign Secretary, Sir Evelyn Howell, answered that the Government of India had no special immigration policy for Brazil, and that it was aware of the decree stopping all "foreign immigration" for one year. The world depression must have hit Brazil like all other countries and a large number of people must be unemployed. A great deal of propaganda has been carried on in India by interested parties and it is likely that unwary immigrants may be tempted to go to Brazil, though they may not be fitted for the task. The Government of India has adopted a 'non possumus' attitude, but it is their duty, in view of the efforts being made, to gather all possible information on the subject and place it before the public. The fact is there is no authentic information at all available in India, except the golden prospects held out to immigrants by, perhaps, immigration agents. Unless fuller particulars are available a large number of Indians are likely to be stranded in a far-off land without any resources of their own, to shift for themselves.

Disquieting Facts

According to the statistics made available by the British Home Office for 1930 two-fifths of persons convicted were aged below 21 and two-thirds below 30. There was an increase in crime of over 12,000 particularly where there was unemployment and the total number of crimes was 147,031. It is stated that this abnormal increase is due to unemployment, as poor people have to live. The prolonged unemployment has hit the workers hard and the Government has not been able to do much for them. This excessive criminality of the young is ascribed to the reason that most of them were young when the war was on,—or to put it in other ways "war children" are very criminal, more than others. This may be due to want of proper control and supervision over the young during the war when the parents had enough trouble of their own, and when all moral control had become loose. We do not know whether we should place much reliance on these theories, but the facts are very disquieting.

The Swadeshi Drive

Three more gullies in the Mulji Jetha Market are soon to be added to the Swadeshi Wing of the Market, the shop-keepers in the gullies having pledged themselves to sell only Swadeshi cloth. The shop-keepers are wise as well as patriotic, for while business in Swadeshi cloth is now as brisk as ever, that in foreign stuff is nil or negligible. The hope is, therefore, reasonable that more and more cloth dealers in the market will soon join the Swadeshi Drive and help themselves as well as their country. The whole market will then be aptly called Mulji Jetha Swadeshi Market.

INTERVIEW BAN

"HIGH COURT CAN'T INTERFERE

LAHORE, April 11.

The Division Bench of the High Court consisting of Justices Harrison and Addision to-day decided an important law point as to whether a Local Government could stop any under-trial prisoner from interviewing persons outside the jail which the Government thinks to be undesirable.

Sukhdevraj who is undergoing trial in a Supplementary Conspiracy Case on charges including murder and conspiracy to murder officials applied to the Jail Superintendent to allow him to interview a certain person. His request was not granted by the Superintendent on the ground that the person with whom Sukhdevraj wanted to have an interview was on the black list which Government has supplied to the Superintendent with instructions not to allow them to interview any prisoner.

Sukhdevraj then applied to court, (the Special Tribunal) who by a majority rejected the application. Sukhdevraj thereupon applied to the High Court and wanted to establish his right of interviewing any person on the ground that Section 40, Prisons Act, gave under-trial prisoners an "absolute and indefensible right to have interview with persons with whom they may desire to communicate." Moreover the applicant argued that Government being a party to the case against him, it could not dictate as to the persons with whom an undertrial prisoner could have interview and thus hamper defence.

Their Lordships rejected the application on the ground that they could not interfere with the Executive Orders of the Government.—A.P.

Section 144 Extended In Delhi For Month More

NEW DELHI, April 11.

Section 144 Cr. P. C. has been extended in Delhi for one month more. People are prohibited from carrying lathis and other weapons.—A. P.

Tipsy-Cake

Mr. de Valera says British statesmen must abandon the insane ambition to dominate the Irish. He is too optimistic. Any expert on mental abnormality will tell him that the insane never abandon a delusion.

* * *

"Hindenburg is a link between the old feudal-militaristic Germany and the new Germany which may one day make a success of democracy," says an article in the "Evening News of India" (quoted as usual without acknowledgment).

Most people thought he was the man who snapped the link. And Germany has made a success of democracy by rejecting the man who wants to restore it.

* * *

"Juhu," says the "Times of India," "has become a paradise for pilferers." So don't think of leaving your trousers, or whatever other garments you may wear, unguarded on the beach when you enter the briny. It's a long, long way to return to Bombay without them.

* * *

The D. S. P. of Bandra has had a brain wave. In fact two brain waves. He told the Bori Bunder news gatherer that this pilfering might be the work of a gang of professional thieves. Really wonderful! You would never have thought of that, would you?

* * *

Brain wave No. 2 is even more brainy, or briny. The pilfering said the District Sherlock Holmes and Sexton Blake rolled into one, might also be the work of snake charmers and street performers. We have also had a brain wave. It might be the work of conjurors and tight-rope walkers or, perhaps, of snake-swallowers and sword-swallowers.

* * *

And why should the ubiquitous champiwala' be left out of the calculation or the 'narailwala.' When you come to think of it, it might be the work of anybody—even policemen.

* * *

It wouldn't be surprising, if not only Juhu but the whole of the Bandra jurisdiction were a paradise for pilferers and offenders of all kinds, since it takes, at a modest computation, a couple of hours or so to get a charge of theft registered at the local thana, after which the sub-inspector is apt to return from his leisurely peregrinations.

* * *

But if the station officers are dilatory the City Magistrate knows how to get slick off the mark. Ask Mrs. Umila Mehta's husband!

* * *

A lathi charge by Pathans is a feature of the allegations in a case about an attempt of a band of baggy-pyjamad tribesmen to wolf a free meal in Frere Road. They must have wandered out of the Bandra jurisdiction.

* * *

Sir John Anderson, Bengal's new satrap, has been quick in picking up the gubernatorial jargon. Already he has learnt to speak the lines from the First Reader quite nicely, especially that quaint assurance about the law-abiding population having nothing to fear from the ordinances.

* * *

Sir John has also gathered that the first business of a Governor in Calcutta is to flatter the Dalhousie Institute gang and to lay it on pretty thick. What do you think of this, in reply to the address of welcome from the European Association?

"The Governor believed that in the future constitution likely to be framed for this province there would be much occasion for the steadying influence their representatives would bring to bear."

* * *

The Royalist troupe will no doubt appreciate this and chuckle to think they've got another governor in their pocket. But we don't know how the Bengali politicians will take the implied snub. Beginning well, Sir John, isn't he?

* * *

"An unconfirmed report goes to show that the District Magistrate and the Divisional Superintendent of Police, who were there, were assaulted."—"Evening News" telegram from Trichur.

The correspondent is over-punctilious. Reports of assaults on police do not need confirmation. It is only reports of assaults by the police that have to be carefully verified.

* * *

A man named Slyman has been arrested in Madras on a charge of false representation. The improbability of any Madrasi being taken in by a man with a name like that ought to ensure his acquittal.

* * *

"What's the harm in flirting?" asked Canon Spencer H. Elliott, vicar of Bolton, at Manchester in mail week. "A woman's response to love," he said, "is essentially slow. True love-making is gradual and progressive."

Who would dare to question the authority of a Canon on the question?

"Bombay Trade Has Chances For Recovery"

SCHUSTER'S FLING AT CITY MERCHANTS

"Attempts To Throw Business Machinery Out Of Joint Will Embarrass Them And Not Govt."

Bombay, April 11.

"I have thoroughly enjoyed my four days' sojourn in Bombay," said George Schuster to the Associated Press before entrianing for Broach to-night 'en route' to Simla. "During my brief stay in this city I have, as always, met with universal hospitality and kindness and have met prominent European and Indian businessmen and discussed with them the present condition of Bombay's trade and commerce and the prospects for the immediate future.

GOOD CHANCES FOR RECOVERY.

"Internal business and external trade are clearly very much below normal but that is a symptom common to the whole world today and is not so aggravated in India as elsewhere. I am convinced that Bombay has as good chances of recovering her normal business as any other town in the world unless her own peoples destroy these chances. Their attempts to do so can only embarrass themselves and not the Government for any trade lost to Bombay will go to other centres in India. If those who are responsible for attempts to throw Bombay's business machinery out of joint believe that they are thereby doing more harm to the Government, I am afraid that they will soon discover their grievous mistake.

CONSTITUTIONAL ADVANCE.

In times of trade and business depression it is normal for Government securities and bonds to rise. Here again I am confident that unless the peoples of India themselves destroy their opportunities we shall see a steady rise in Government securities and a fall in the borrowing rate. Those whose heads are filled with ideals of constitutional advances may think this a small matter. But it is these financial matters which really count and it will make all the difference in the world to the chances of success of the new constitution for which we are all working, if when it is started India's credit stands high—if she can borrow—say at 4½ per cent. instead of 6½ per cent. We are working steadily in the direction towards this."

DECLINE IN GOLD EXPORTS.

On his attention being drawn into the decline in gold exports in recent weeks, Sir George Schuster said that the drop from the highest point was not unexpected and the Government's anticipations in regard to "Home" remittances were in no way affected. As was well-known the remittance position of the Government was now most comfortable. No doubt, the exchange had derived considerable amount of benefit from the heavy exports of gold but this was still continuing on a substantial scale and in any case there was not the slightest cause for anxiety regarding the exchange position on the score of diminishing gold exports.

Asked about his forthcoming visit Home on leave, the Finance Member said that no particular significance attached to his visit which would be a purely holiday trip because after all "even the Finance Member needs some rest."—A. P.

CATHOLIC COMMUNITY'S CONTRIBUTION TO SWADESHI GOSPEL

Town Hall Exhibition Is An Educative As Well As A Propagandist Venture

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The Catholic Exhibition in the Town Hall is being held with a view to bring before the Bombay public the Catholic contribution to Swadeshi. It is a contribution of a minority community towards the development both industrial and cultural of the country. And as such it offers an excellent opportunity to the majority communities to recognise the value of this contribution. The Bombay public and chiefly Nationalist minded public are apt to imagine that Catholics as a whole are indifferent to the economic and consequently the political progress of the country.

The Exhibition will give the lie to any such insinuation. There are industries in which the material used is purely Swadeshi that have been in Catholic hands for years and years. And what must interest the Bombay public most and all those who have at heart the cause of the poor Indian, is that most of the work exhibited comes from orphanages and asylums, where poor boys and poor girls who would starve otherwise are taught crafts and industries by Catholic priests and nuns and thus made to stand on their legs. And the visitor will be astonished to find what the poor Indian boy is capable of one he is educated.

The Indian Catholic Exhibition is an attempt to draw the attention of the public to the Crafts and Industries which Catholics all over the country are engaged in. work of the Convents is generally known, but work work in many missions, sometimes by orphan boys and girls, sometimes by tribes reclaimed from the jungle, occasionally by races who for hundreds of years have been professional thieves is lost in obscurity. As Sir Frederick Sykes pointed out in his speech it is impossible for Missions such as these to advertise their work and therefore it was an excellent idea to gather much of this work together in an Exhibition.

There is no doubt that the work exhibited is of a high order. In the line of Art that has been testified to by Mr. Gladstone Solomon, Director of Art in the Presidency, and in the line of Industries by Mr. Advani, Director of Industries. Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Sykes were astonished at the high standard of work exhibited.

WORK OF KATHKARI TRIBES.

The Governor spoke to Brother Zimmer whom he congratulated on his 40 years' work amongst the Kathkari tribes of Khandalla, and promised to pay him a visit in the near future. Whilst Mr. Advani assured His Excellency that the carpets produced by the tribes are amongst the finest in the Presidency. Her Excellency was attracted by the lace and embroidery work of the various convents and particularly the shell work of the Goa stall. The response from all parts of India has exceeded the sanguine hopes of the organisers of the Exhibition.

It is impossible to draw attention to every article. From St. Xaviers College there comes a Planumeter made by a Jesuit Brother. There are only two other houses in the world which produce instruments of this sort. The excellent Terra-Cotta work of Rego and Sons, Mangalore has been awarded the Gold medal. The seamless suit of Mrs. A. R. Dias the well known Bombay tailors attracted much attention. Mr. F. L. Silva, retired Deputy Accountant General of Bombay has brought specimens of the silk industry in which he is engaged, fine sarees, ties shirting, etc. He gives a demonstration of the woms actually spinning silk. Mr. Frank Cooper is exhibing a Radio set which he has specially adapted for Indian Climatic conditions.

LACE WORK BY JUNGLE WOMEN.

In the stall of the foundling Home conducted by the Daughters of the Cross may be seen a handloom at which two of their foundlings are working. And Lady Sykes showed particular interest in some lace produced by women of the jungle, whom these nuns have succeeded in educating. Apart from the fine lace work exhibited by the Fransiscan Missionaries of Mary, undoubtedly amongst the best of its kind in India, there are socks and stockings made by Kathi-Kari women among whom the Franciscan nuns are working. The Portuguese nuns of Dadar, and Mount Mary's Bandra. The convent of St. Joseph, Bandra, have excellent work to show. There is an abundance of Swadeshi material sarees, suitings, footwear, leather works, towels sheets, etc.

The exhibition will be open every day for a fortnight from 4 to 9 in the evening. The admission fee is two annas.

RAVAL CEMENT TILES

are made having reduced cement to liquid put (grout) that is why they are Best and Strongest.

RAVAL & Co.,

Bank Street, Fort, Bombay

OVER 2000 MILL WORKERS GO ON STRIKE

Sequel To Victoria Mill Management's Failure To Come To Terms

As the negotiations with the management for a settlement had failed the weavers in the Victoria Mills decided to call a strike of all the departments in the mill. The call of the weavers was responded to by the spinners and other workers and on Monday morning the whole mill went on strike. The gates of the mill were picketed by the volunteers of the Girni Kamgar Union in Red uniforms from early morning. The secretary of the Union, Mr. Mhapankar was seen picketing the main gate of the mill. Most of the workers who had come to work as usual returned on seeing the picketing. The number of workers who have now joined the strike is about two thousand.

The strikers held a meeting at 8-30 in the morning at Gowalia Tank maidan. Mr. Abdul Majid, Vice-president of the Girni Kamgar Union presided. He explained to them the necessity of drawing out the whole mill even to enforce the demands of one department of workers.

Mr. Gawkwad asked the workers to support the Union which was leading the strike.

PERFECT SOLIDARITY AMONGST WORKERS.

The meeting was then addressed by two workers one from the spinning department and another from the weaving department, both of them who were members of the Strike Committee. They said that there was perfect solidarity among the workers, and all attempts to break the strike would be futile.

Weaving Master's Explanation

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the detained information published by you in your issue of date 11th April, page 5, columns No. 3 and 4, I have to state that no one from amongst the strikers had been to see our proprietor on Saturday, the 9th instant. You will, therefore, see that no reply could have been given by our agents as no one saw him in this respect.

Regarding the item No. 1 of the so-called workers' grievance I have to state that no such reduction has been made by our Mills. On the contrary, the wages which weabers are earning for the present are actually more than what they were getting before. We are prepared to prove this with reference to our previous and present records. Regarding item No. 2, I have to state that the cut-looker has absolutely no independent authority in the department. He is just only a supervisor in the loom-shed and has to report all discrepancies directly to me. Rev. item No. 3 to weavers are penalized only if the mistake be due to their own carelessness.

Item No. 4.—We have got a special staff for examination of weft yarn before it is delivered to the weavers.

Item No. 5.—We have been issuing the store and spare parts as usual without any sort of reduction or change therein.

Item No. 6. The new rates for the new sorts are immediately communicated to the Head Jobbers and jobbers under him. It is physically impossible to inform every weavers individually.

Item No. 7.—The humidifiers are kept working in the recess hour as it is absolutely necessary to keep them working for the preservation of wrap and weft. During the recess hours the weavers are not expected to stay at their looms, but to move about either for their meals or change.

Item No. 8.—As the rates are supplied to each Jobber we don't think it is necessary to keep the rates board in every section of the loom-shed. We also never object to informing the rates of anyone who wants them.

Item No. 9.—The allegation made against me is absolutely foulse and groundless. The grievancies mentioned in items No. 1 and 8 never existed and, if the weavers had approached me, I would have cleared all this misunderstanding and am prepared to do so even now. Official strictness cannot be styled as ill-treatment as it is a part and parcel of the duty of the head of the department. On the contrary the weavers are being allowed more facilities than what they were getting before.

As you have published a statement from the strikers, I shall thank you if you kindly publish my statement as well in your tomorrow's issue without fail in a prominent place, so as to clear any misunderstanding in the minds of the public and strikers as well.—Yours etc.,

MANEKSHAW E. DADREVALLA,
Weaving Master.
Victoria Mills,
Gamdevi, April 11.

BOBBIE DE LYS

To Appear In Famous Impersonations At C. J. Hall To-night

Great interest attaches to the appearance to-night at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall of Bobbie de Lys, the world famous impersonator from the Coliseum and Palladium, London and other variety theatres in England and on the Continent.

Bobbie de Lays is on a tour of the East to study Oriental music and dancing and is giving this performance for a charitable object.

He will give impersonations of well-known cinema stars and appear in some of his famous original songs and dances as well as his "One Man Comedy Revuette" entitled "A Night of Adventure" in which the five characters are all played by himself.

Seats can be booked at Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

KOLHAPUR RACES

Former Wins Chief Event.

KOLHAPUR, April 11.

The following are the results of the fourth day of the Spring Meeting:—

THE CHEERFUL PLATE—Div. I Distance—1 Mile.

AZROOM	1
QUINZE	2
LABJAR	3

Not run—Dhiyanur 8 6. Khazna. Won by 1, 1|2, 1|2, Time 1 min. 54 2-5 secs.

Tote W. Rs. 16-12. P. Rs. 6, 6-8, 7-8

THE BACHELOR'S WEDDING PLATE—Distance 4 Furs.

SPRING SONG	1
POETRY	2
DEVAKA	3

All ran.

Won by nk, 1, 1 1|4, Time 1 min. 3 secs.

Tote W. Rs. 9-4. P. Rs. 3-12, 3-12

THE LAXMIPURI PLATE—Distance 5 Furs.

WAZIR PASHA	1
HATTAMTAI	1
MOLLY KING	3

All ran.

Dd.ht-1 3|4. Time—1 min. 8 3-5 secs

Tote W. Rs. 6-3 3-4, P. Rs, 4-4, 3 6-8.

THE R. R. S. CUP—Distance 1 Mile

FORMER	1
GLENBUCK	2
CLAIRETTE	3

All ran.

Won by 1 1|4, 1|4, 2. Time—1 min. 16 1-5 secs.

Tote W. Rs. 4-4, P. Rs, 2-8, 5-4, 3

THE SHRI SHAHU MAHARAJA MEMORIAL CUP—Distance 1 Mile

FRATER	1
ELIZA'S STAR	2
RADHA PIVARI II	3

Not run—Tinder Gee 8 9, Flower of Essex 7 6.

Won by 2, 2, sh. hd. Time—1 min. 44 secs

Tote W. Rs. 14-8 P. Rs, 6-4, 5

THE CHEERFUL PLATE Div. I—Distance 1 Mile.

RUSHDI	1
ROLLS ROYCE	2
JAIBALA	3

All ran.

Tote W. Rs. 11, P. Rs, 4-4, 8-4, 8.

THAT "APPLE-CART" CABINET MINISTER

(Continued from page 6.)

the effective control of France and with the help of British capital, a new unit which will not only serve as a bulwark against Russia but which will also keep Germany isolated from her Danubian neighbours.

"SIMPLE SIMON" TRAPPED

Simple Simon was got into the French net because the British Foreign Minister, despite the protestations of the "Times" and the Conservative press, has never been a great success at the Foreign Office. According to the "New Statesman and Nation" at Geneva where success is nowadays considered necessary for diplomatic prima donnas, Sir John Simon's reputation is not quite high. M. Tardieu's urgent visit to London to-morrow is, therefore, regarded as heralding an international action on behalf of Central Europe where matters have reached a breaking-point and protests are being made against a Franco-British entente as visualised by Sir John Simon on the ground that such entente on the eve of a Four Power Conference will rouse unpleasant associations.

BAKSHIS AND DRINKS!

Boy Canvasser Alleges He Impersonated For A Voter

REVELATIONS IN ELECTION DISPUTE CASE

A boy of 18 who played the role of a canvasser to a candidate in the last Municipal general elections giving evidence before Mr. A. A. Chitre, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, on Monday, made the revelation that he impersonated a Municipal voter and cast the votes in favour of a candidate. The "BAKSHIS" that was offered to him for doing the work was "one rupee and drinks".

The court was hearing the petition filed by Ramchandra Dhondoo Hammond and another challenging the validity of the election of Mr. S. B. Awar, who was returned to the Corporation from "E" Ward in the last Municipal elections. The petitioner alleged that with the consent of the respondent his agents and canvassers impersonated many voters and resorted to certain malpractices.

Dashrath Baburao, a boy of 18, gave evidence for the petitioner when the case was called up on Monday. The witness in reply to questions put by Mr. K. K. Suntoke, pleader for the petitioner, stated that he resided in 8th Kamatipura Lane. In the last Municipal election he worked as a canvasser to Mr. Awar, the respondent. The work assigned to him was to bring voters in motor cars to the polling booth.

LEAVE IT TO ME.

Proceeding the witness stated that at about 3-30 p.m. on the election day Mr. Awar called him and gave him a slip bearing a certain number and asked him to obtain voting papers. Witness was not a voter and was afraid to do so. He, therefore, asked Mr. Awar "What shall I do, if I am arrested"? The latter assured him that nothing would happen and remarked "Leave it in my hands".

THE "BAKSHIS".

Judge: What was the "bakshis" offered to you for the work?

Witness: I was paid one rupee

Judge: By whom? By Mr. Awar.

The witness further stated that before Mr. Awar gave him the rupee, he ordered drinks.

Judge: Having got the reward how did you turn against Mr. Awar? Has Mr. Ramchandra Hammond, the petitioner, promised you anything?

Witness: The petitioner came to my house and threatened to issue summons against me. I was afraid and agreed to make a clean breast of the whole affair.

Judge: Did he threaten to prosecute you?

Witness: I did not know what he meant by summons. I thought that he would make a case against me.

Continuing his evidence the witness stated that Mr. Awar gave him a slip bearing a certain number and asked him to impersonate one Narsayya Shivalingu Chinu.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar, who appeared for Mr. Awar, the respondent, witness admitted that the petitioner Ramchandra came to his house and saw him on Wednesday last.

Q: Before this date did you ever tell any one the story of the rupee which you say Mr. Awar gave you.

Witness: No.

Q: What did Ramchandra tell you?

Witness: He said that he had seen me giving false votes and that if I did not tell the truth he would issue summons.

Judge: Mr. Awar had promised you protection and assured you that you would not be arrested. Why did you not go to him?

FROM FRYING PAN TO FIRE.

Witness: Since the day the petitioner saw me, I have been all along with him.

Judge: So he has taken you under his protection? (Laughter).

Witness: Yes.

Judge: Did the petitioner prevent you from going to Mr. Awar?

Witness: He did not allow me to go anywhere; nor did I go anywhere.

Earlier the court examined a witness who admitted that he did not know what a voter was.

Further hearing was adjourned to Tuesday.

CITY NOTES

CALCUTTA AGAINST TARIFF PROTECTION?

INTERESTED EXPLOITERS OF PROVINCIAL JEALOUSIES

Bombay, April 11

The rupee is worth 12 as. 6.6 ps. gold or 14.08 pence to-day.

The "Statesman" has gone into one of its occasional hysterics against protection and this time its attack is aimed at the Bombay cotton mills which, according to it, have been helped to exploit the "poor consumer". It attacks the millowners with "having made the worst possible mess" of the situation and believes that the Government would "sully its own reputation and take responsibility for conditions" impossible to defend.

TWO SIDES TO A QUESTION

"If a cracked bell could hear itself, there would be two opinions about it" said George Eliot and it is possible that the Bombay millowners have a too self-complacent view of their achievements. But it certainly does not lie with the "Statesman" to plead for the abolition of protection. It is not interested in the "poor consumer" of whom we hear so much now as we hear so much also of the "poor dumb millions" in the political sphere. It's chief interest is Lancashire.

FUTILE SCHEME

If the "Statesman" wants to help Lancashire, it is no use trying to abolish protection. The other day I had occasion to point out that even with the preferential tariffs, Britain has failed to keep up her exports to India and, if no protection is given to India, there will be no preference to Britain either. The consequence might conceivably be that Bombay mills would lose some business and other Indian mills might make less profits but the benefit of this will not go to Lancashire. It will go further eastward to Japan and if the Government wants to help Japan in this way, it is a policy in which the country will not concur.

CUSTOMS REVENUE

The total customs revenue for the year 1931-1932 was Rs. 47.46 lakhs against Rs. 47.85 lakhs in 1930-31. It is noteworthy that, in spite of two heavy increases in the tariff rates, the income from this source has not equalled that of the previous year, and that it is still Rs. 8 crores below that of 1928-29. Of the total amount received, Rs. 35.97 was from import duty, Rs. 4.25 lakhs from export duties.

TREND OF REVENUES

In comparison with the previous year, increases in revenue were found in the cases of duties on motor spirit, yarn and textile fabrics and export duties on rice. In the cases of textiles, for example, the rate of duty has been raised from 15 per cent. to 25 per cent. for British products and to 31½ per cent for others so that the fall of imports has been compensated. Decreases have been recorded in import duties on sugar (in spite of the stiff duty) iron and steel and tobacco, egport duties on jute and hides and skins. As much as Rs. 5.17 lakhs was collected during the year as duties on articles, in case of which protective duties are in existence.

JAPAN'S FINANCES

The Japanese budget, like most other budgets has been unbalanced. The dexcit expected is in the neighourhood of £20 millions. It is also pointed out that since Japan went off the gold standard there has been an increase of 40 per cent in note circulation against only 4 per cent. in England. It must be remembered that, in the case of Britain, the departure from gold meant a heavy outflow of foreign funds so that the increase in currency was in effect just the same as in Japan where there was no such outflow and the entire transactions of the country had to be carried forward unchanged with the lower value of the yen.

FALL IN COTTON BUSINESS

The figures published by the East India Cotton Association show the comparative lack of business in cotton in Bombay. In the period from September 1st to 7th April our exports came down to merely 658,312 bales this year against 1,058,580 bales last year. Even of this reduced volume Japan and China took 535,255 bales and, as these are handled almost completely by the Japanese houses, the volume of "open" business was only about 123,000 bales against 433,000 bales last year.

SHOTS FIRED AT B. N. RAILWAY EXPRESS

CALCUTTA, April 11.

Information has just been received here that some shots were fired at the guard's van of the North Bengal Express immediately after the train had left Malanchi station (E. B. Rly.) early this morning.

The train being in motion, the shots only hit the rear part of the van and no one was injured.

POSTAL PEON ATTACKED.

Shaik Tashildar, a postal peon, attached to the Beliaghat Post Office was attacked this afternoon by unknown men who fired revolver shots, wounding him and decamped in a taxi with a bag which only contained intimations of insured parcels and unpaid letters.

The injured postman has been removed to the Campbell Hospital where his condition is reported to be critical. No arrest has been made so far.—A. P.

"MARCH FROM VICTORY TO VICTORY"

(Continued from page 1.)

be cabled again to America and England that 100 more shops had followed suit. She wished the entire market to go Swadeshi and asked the merchants to invite any of the women volunteers to open such market, which honour they richly deserved.

FIRE OF PATRIOTISM WILL KEEP ON BURNING.

"I am speaking before you today, but I do not know where I shall be to-morrow. Rumours are thick that I shall be soon invited for a change of climate. But whether I am here or elsewhere, so long as there is one brave woman volunteer left the work of preaching Swadeshi will go on uninterrupted. The fire of patriotism will be kept burning in the hearts of our merchants. No force on earth can suppress our indomitable spirit" (Cheers).

In conclusion she said: "In the work that you are doing to-day I can see the dawn of a new era. I visualise a great and powerful India destined to shine among the nations of the world. It is the mercantile community who can play an important role in this evolution. We are mere workers. Our mission is to preach. It is for you to translate it into action and build the structure of an Independent India based on the gospel of Swadeshi."

FRONTIER LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS

Viceroy To Inaugurate New Council

PESHAWAR, April 11.

Polling in the elections for the first Frontier Legislative Council ended to-day amidst scenes of unprecedented enthusiasm. Throughout the polling days, the city streets were almost impassable with lorries and cars bringing and taking back voters to and from polling stations.

The result of the elections will be declared on the 15th.—

The ceremony of installation of the new Governor takes place on the 18th and the swearing in ceremony at Council of the President and members the next day.

On the 20th the Viceroy will perform the inauguration of the new Council.—A. P.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.

Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

ANTI-BOMBAY VENDETTA

"Statesman" Attacks The Millowners

BOMBAY, Monday.

A bitter attack on the Bombay millowners, describing them as incommpetent businessmen and referring to local labour conditions as being a "leprous sore of India," has been made in an editorial note published in Saturday's issue of the "Statesman".

Mr. H. P. Mody, President of the Bombay Millowners' Association, whose attention was drawn by a "Bombay Chronicle" reporter to the editorial note, took strong exception to the attack and remarked that he had never seen such "unutterable rubbish."

He added: "As the people who run the "Statesman" are capable men, whatever else they may be, I can only conclude that the whole object is deliberately to distort facts for the consumption of a certain school of thought in Bengal of which the "Statesman" has constituted itself the guide, philosopher and friend."

NATIONAL INDUSTRY

"The textile industry," Mr. Mody continued," whose chief centre is in Bombay is a truly national industry in every sense of the word, whatever its critics may have to say with regard to certain of the aspects of its administration. The labour employed in the mills enjoys a decent wage, much higher than that paid to the workers in the jute mills of Bengal, and works under conditions which are being steadily improved.

"To talk of our labour conditions," he proceeded, "as a 'leprous sore" is grotesque an untrue and if the "Statesman" is on the lookout for sores, let it turn its gaze nearer home.

CONSUMER'S INTEREST

As regards the tariff being "cruel burden" on the population (as mentioned in the article) Mr. Mody pointed out that it was amusing to find so much solicitude being manifested in certain quarters for the interests of the consumer. The present-day champions of the poor and down-trodden people of India never uttered a syllable by way of protest when the consumer was at the mercy of foreign manufacturers.

"Now that a policy of discriminating protection has come to be looked upon as a national economic policy calculated to delelop the industrial resources of the country and to create notional wealth, the people who have fattened and battened on the profits made out of the import trade, have started to shed tears over the woes of the consumer. My advice to these philanthropists would be to shut up if they have no better argument to put forward than that appears in the "Statesman".

"MADE A MESS"

The editorial note referred to above, is reproduced below:

Bombay mill-owners having made the worst possible mess of their business, first by their own incompetence and secondly by their encouragement of the closing of the local cloth markets, are now busy in the only branch of industry in which they show enthusiasm—preparing a case to put before the Tariff Board. Without any expectation that our hope will be realized we yet hope that that body will turn its stoniest face to Bombay. An industry with the natural advantages of the Bombay mills, with those advantages added to by a tariff that is a cruel burden on the whole population of India, that cannot pay its way is an industry that has no claim to survive. Labour conditions have been created in the Bombay mills such as make any decent man hang his head when they are publicly mentioned. They are a leprous sore on the face of India. That is a part of the crudely incompetent system with which the mills are run. For the Government of India to cloak the plain truth by giving further tariffs would be to sully its own reputation and take responsibility for conditions that it is impossible to defend.

BEGGAR OFF HIS COPPERS

Robbed Of His 35 Years' Savings

BOMBAY, Monday.

A sum of Rs. 161/- said to be the earnings of an old Mahomedan beggar which he had been able to save cut of the coppers given to him by the public during the last 35 years, was stolen from his coat pocket on Saturday noon.

It was with considerable difficulty and by practising rigid economy that he had managed to earn this sum, and the loss of this amount has made him miserable.

The old beggar was robbed in a very ingenius manner. He had kept his money in his coat pocket, which he took off and put by his side at Crawford Market on account of intolerable heat. It was about 2 p. m. and time for prayers. He offered his prayers, when four Mahomedans went to him and one of whom offered him some fruits. The old man thanked them profusely for the offer, but was in tears the next moment when he found his coat containing moneys missing.

He complained to the police, who on suspicion arrested three Mahomedans. They were placed to-day before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawa, Presidency Magistrate Third Court and remanded to police custody till April 18.

Amritdhara

Save Your Troubles, Anxiety and Money, Keep It Always Handy.

PRICE: Full bottle, 2-8-0 *Half* 1-4-0
Sample 0-8-0.

For Further Particulars write to:

"AMRITDHARA" 5, Lahore.

Bombay Agent:—NAROTAM GIRDHAR & Co., Princess Street, Bombay No. 2.

Alit par!!!

NOW OR NEVER

INVESTMENT IN *Insurance* SHARES

MEANS—

Partnership in a GOLD MINE

INVEST YOUR SAVINGS *in the Shares of* TO-DAY

The GREAT ORIENT INSURANCE Co'y LTD

Mc LEOD RD: LAHORE.

FIX UP *For Yourself & Family A Steady & Increasing* INCOME

REMEMBER:—

1 FAILURE IS AN UNKNOWN THING IN INSURANCE BUSINESS

2 INSURANCE BUSINESS IS PAYING FAR BETTER DIVIDENDS THAN ANY OTHER ENTERPRISE

AGENTS WANTED *ON LIBERAL TERMS.*

NEW ADVOCATES OF BOMBAY

79 Successful In Examination

BOMBAY, Monday.

The following candidates have passed the Examination for the office of an Advocate of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, held on February 22 and the following three days:—

Second Class:—S. A. Anjaria and M. C. Mankar.

Passed:—V. M. Akut, P. M. Anandjiwala, B. M. Bhalkikar, B. H. Bhatt, H. C. Bhavsar, J. P. Chitnis, D. Y. Choudhari, M. V. Dabholkar, S. I. Dave, K. R. Desai, V. G. Desai, B. N. Dhodapkar, P. A. Dolhare, Y. N. Dongre, B. N. Doshi, D. T. Gadre, P. G. Ganapule, H. S. Gandhi, B. B. Garde, V. D. Hebsur, G. B. Hegde, T. R. Jani, G. R. A. R. Jambusaria, G. A. Joglekar, D. C. Joshi, M. P. Joshi, R. M. Joshi, S. G. Kamat, N. V. Ketkar, A. M. Khambete, B. V. Kothatkar, B. U. Kulkarni, K. D. Kulkarni, V. P. Kulkarni, G. D. Kuriekar, C. M. Lad, D. K. Londhe, B. A. Malvankar, K. C. Mankad, A. H. I. Memom, B. V. Mohite, K. D. Mordekar, V. N. Mungale, J. L. Nainani, A. S. Nimkar, R. G. Padalkar, V. S. Padwal, M. M. Pajwani, N. G. Parikh, C. H. Parmar, P. J. Patel, U. S. Patel, K. M. Patil, S. R. Patil, S. A. Patil, A. R. M. H. Peshimam, V. P. Phatak, D. B. Poonawalla, D. B. Purandare, N. D. Saraf, V. H. Savaji, B. R. Selet, C. C. Shah, K. L. Shah, M. V. Shah, P. V. Shah, P. H. Shah, S. T. Shah, S. P. Shah, K. T. Sule, B. M. Tarkunde, R. B. Thanedar, R. G. Tilak, V. K. Vandat, C. L. Vyas, C. K. Yardi and L. M. Zaveri.

PASSED IN PART I.

First Class:—C. P. Shah.

Second Class:—V. D. Adke, R. H. Agalgavkar, V. D. Agashe, T. G. Aphale, B. N. Apte, M. H. Ashtekar, M. V. Atre, Y. B. Badve, J. P. Bhanagay, H. M. Bhatt, R. T. Bhatt, K. N. Bhide, G. T. Bhise, A. B. Bhokare, M. N. Bhupatny, G. J. Bijlani, R. D. Brahme, S. B. Chandwinkar, C. S. Chhaya, D. K. Dabke, G. K. Dabke, N. A. Dahibhate, N. D. Datta, V. S. Deorukhkar, K. V. Deshpande, V. D. Deshpande, V. R. Deshpande, G. V. Dhopate, M. D'Souza, V. P. Erande, S. D. Galande, S. D. Gode, M. I. Gugale, K. G. Gujar, O. K. Hakim, G. M. Hegde, P. I. Hiremath, P. M. Hublikar, B. R. Inamdar, R. P. Italia, S. S. Jawadekar, S. S. Jog, M. A. Joshi, P. A. Joshi, R. D. Joshi, S. S. Joshi, B. K. Juvekar, R. V. Kalkini, S. D. Kaitwade, V. P. Kaldhone, S. V. Karkhanis, M. N. Karlekar, J. S. Karyakarte, S. V. Katti, R. S. Kop, R. S. Kothari, H. M. Kulkarni, K. R. Kulkarni, M. G. Kulkarni, N. V. Kulkarni, R. M. Kulkarni, R. B. Kulkarni, V. B. Kulkarni, A. K. Kurane, G. H. K. Lalani, R. J. Majumdar, G. H. Mangrola, Mayasandra Varadaiya, L. B. Mehta, P. B. Mehta, D. N. Mokashi, G. W. Momin, B. A. Mulye, B. N. Nadgir, M. W. Nadkarni, R. D. Nahar, D. B. Narichania, R. N. Panday, D. G. Pandit, N. K. Pandit, N. H. Pandya, P. P. Pandya, P. P. Paranjape, B. V. Paranjpe, R. J. Parikh, D. V. Patel, H. A. Patel, M. L. Patel, M. G. Patel, N. M. Patel, S. P. Patel, S. H. Patwardhan, D. M. Pingle, S. A. Ranade, S. D. Ranade, I. M. Raval, N. M. Rege, P. A. Sakri, G. S. Satpute, G. H. Shaha, D. B. Shah, D. T. Shah, G. P. Shah, G. K. Shah, H. S. Shah, J. T. Shah, P. T. Shah, P. G. Shah, R. P. Shah, S. G. Shah, S. G. Shah, P. B Shirwalkar, G. K. Soman, D. C. Sute, K. M. Suthar, Subhadra Balkrishna Tarkunde, C. D. Trivedi, J. M. Vadodaria, M. V. Vaidya, K. V. Varia, B. M. Vasu, N. D. Vyas, R. K. Vyas, P. B. Waidya and S. R. Wyavahare.

Passed:—D. P. Dandvate, S. S. Galatgekar, P. V. Jog, V. G. Kanade, S. B. Patankar and P. J. Shah.

PASSED IN PART II EXAMINATION.

First Class:—N. D. Karbhase.

Second Class:—G. M. Bodas, R. G. Bokil, S. P. Chitale, N. B. Derasary, C. C. Desai, J. R. Desai, S. S. Dighe, P. M. Edke, A. V. Javadekar, D. N. Joshi, J. E. Kulkarni, B. S. Kulkarni, V. G. Kulkarni, B. S. Mahajan, B. A. Mankodi, Y. K. Marulkar, V. N. Narwekar, B. G. Pujari, K. D. Rajopadhye, R. V. Ranade, K. D. Sane, V. C. Satoskar, C. B. Thackar, R. D. Tulpule, S. R. Udhalkar, B. T. Utpat, S. R. Utpat and V. G. Yardi.

Passed:—P. K. Puranik.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

April 11.

Chindwara, Edmundson, Rangoon
Argenfels, Wiedemann, Hamburg
City of Sidney, Brown, Liverpool
Tuscania, Rowe, Liverpool.
Hague Maru, Tserda, Kobe.
Querimba, Smith, Akyab.

DEPARTURES.

April 12.

Clan Mackeller, Waterhouse. Marmagoa.
Victoria, Bouzamino, Genoa.
Keyna, Miller, Bhawnagar.

LOADING.

Steamer Silverelin for New York
Steamer Argenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Jalavijaya for Rangoon.
Steamer Hague Maru for Kobe.

S.S. Chindwara:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Chindwara arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo and rice.

S.S. Argenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Argenfels arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S.S. City of Sydney:—The K N Co.'s steamer City of Sydney arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S.S. Hague Maru:—The O S K steamer Hague Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe. with a general cargo.

S.S. Tuscania:—The G T Co.'s steamer Tuscania arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and 122 passengers.

S.S. Querimba:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Querimba, arrived in harbour yesterday from Akyab with a general cargo and rice.

S.S. Clan Mackeller:—The J F Co.'s steamer Clan Mackeller will sail to-day for Marmagoa, with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Kenya:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Kenya will sail to-day for Bhownagar, with same bottom cargo.

ITALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Victoria:—The M Italiana mail steamer Victoria will sail to-day for Genoa, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, April 11.

S.S. City of Manchester for Manchester:—107 balas cotton thread waste L O Vora; 50 drums castor oil Swastika Oil Mill.

For Dunkirk:—330 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo.

For Barcelona:—50 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo.

For Glasgow:—52 drums castor oil A Hargovandas and Co.; 9 bales woollen carpets Cox and Kings Ltd.

For Liverpool:—55 bales hemp M Nissim.

S.S. Argenfels for Hamburg:—29 cases dry casings D Abraham and Sons; 670 bags groundnut cake and 680 bags linseed cakes M Hoosein and Sons; 3490 bags groundnut oil cakes H Rawji and Co.; 700 bags groundnut oil cakes A R Omerbhoy.

For Antwerp:—110 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo; 2645 bales groundnut cakes and 860 bags linseed H Rawji and Co.; 300 cwts buffalo horns J M Rahimtoola; 1280 bags linseed oil cakes A R Oomerbhoy.

For Rotterdam:—2010 bags groundnut cakes H Rawji and Co.; 2000 bags groundnut cakes A R Oomerbhoy.

S.S. Kaga Maru for Hongkong:—17 cases fishh monds and 55 cases shark fins A H Mohmad and Son; 16 cases shark fins Grindlay and Co.

For Yokkaichi:—750 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—22 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo.

For Moji:—150 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokohama:—100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka: 200 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.; 1400 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Hague Maru for Kobe:—75 tons scrap iron M B Kaisha Ltd; 500 tons scrap iron Faiz and Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, April 11.

S.S. Baroda, Agents M M and Co., from Mohmerah:—80 bags animal skin.

From Bushire:—74 bags almonds 2 bags al. kernals, 101 bales cotton, 2 bundles attari.

From Bahrien:—29 nos empty cylinders, 3 tins gold, 5 tins specie.

From Bunder Abbas:—696 bales cotton, 42 bales carpets, 400 bags aisin, 30 bags rose buds.

From Muscat:—922 bags sardine, 78 bags fish, 1 bundle specie.

From Koweit:—5 bundles gold, 1 bundle gold coins.

From Karachi:—35 bags fish manure, 9 cases D.S. fish.

S.S. Soeko Boerni. Agents T Morrison and Co., from Genoa:—20 cases milk, 168 cases motor covers, 100 bags almonds, 2750 bales cotton, 20 cases fez caps, 65 cases vermouth, 883 cases artificial silk yarn, 2000 pieces tiles, 50 drums chemicals.

S.S. Silverelin, Agents Volkart Bros.,—14 cases chemicals, 18 cases graphite, 65 coils wire, 18 cases tiles, 132 cases tyres, 75 cases cloves, 92 cases machinery, 440 cases rooling paper, 250 drums dye stuff, 205 bundles pipes.

From Port Arthur:—1430 drums lubricating oil, 40 drums lubricating grease.

From Corpus Christi:—940 bales cotton.

From Houstan:—1161 bales cotton.

From Galvestan:—833 bales cotton.

From Texas:—1476 bales cotton.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

STATEMENT FOR 1931

ASSURANCES IN FORCE (net)	Rs.	8,35,91,15,250
NEW ASSURANCES PAID FOR (net)	"	1,44,64,08,807
TOTAL REVENUE (net)	"	53,60,88,983
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	"	36,84,85,428
PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS AND BENEFICIARIES IN 1931	"	25,09,64,945
PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS AND BENEFICIARIES SINCE ORGANIZATION	"	1,65,47,52,606
SURPLUS AND CONTINGENCY RESERVE	"	5,78,81,367
TOTAL LIABILITIES (including paid up Capital Stock)	"	1,65,39,11,660
ASSETS, AT DECEMBER 31st, 1931	"	1,71,17,93,027
FUNDS	"	1,63,37,28,442

THE YEAR'S BUSINESS REVIEWED

"....I think you will agree with me that for a year such as that through which we have just passed the showing is a remarkably fine one.

"New assurances of Rs. 1,44,64,08,807, and a total in force of Rs. 8,35,91,15,250, are figures so great as to need no emphasis.

"The distribution of our new business is interesting. Canada contributed Rs. 27,51,37,481, United States Rs. 79,92,14,329, Great Britain Rs. 14,15,61,038 and the rest of the world Rs. 23,04,95,959.

"Our mortality experience has been even more favourable than that of last year, the claims being but 54.3 per cent. of the expected, against 57.6 per cent. in 1930.

"Since business was commenced in 1871 we have paid out in benefits Rs. 1,65,47,52,606. Last year alone our payments were Rs. 25,09,64,945, an amount exceeding the total assurances written in 1922. We may well rejoice over the magnitude and importance of the social service which the Company is performing.

"During the past year life assurance has been tested as perhaps never before, and it has withstood the trial triumphantly. So far as I am aware not one life company on the continent has had to close its doors a wonderful record. In Canada we can claim with pride that even since Confederation not one Dominion licensed company has ever failed.

"It will be noticed that in addition to the surplus of Rs. 4,47,82,233 over all liabilities and capital stock, we have a contingency reserve of Rs. 1,30,99,134 to provide for possible shrinkage in mortgages and other real estate investments. Our reserves have been calculated on the same strong basis as last year. Although our investments payable in American currency greatly exceed our liabilities in that currency, we have treated both as on a par, taking no credit for the premium on American funds. Our liabilities under contracts in other currencies also are included at a total greater than required at the prevailing rates of exchange.

"Our holdings of stocks have been valued on the basis laid down by the Dominion Department of Insurance, which is practically the same as that adopted for all companies by the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners of the United States.

"In new investments we have favoured high grade bonds, the yield on which is now very attractive.

"The profits paid or allotted to policy-holders amounted to Rs. 7,13,04,461, or over 20 per cent. of the total annual premium income.

"In the light of these figures, the report is indeed an excellent one.

"And what of the future? No one believes that the depression will last for ever. It is impossible to say just when the turn will come, but with the vast natural resources of this continent, and the brains, energy, and actual wealth of its people, business recovery is inevitable. When prosperity does return no company will share in its benefits in greater measure than our own."

—From the President's Address at the Annual Meeting.

SIXTY-ONE YEARS OF SERVICE

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

HOP OFF TO DELHI

Air Journey Record

NEW DELHI, April 11.

Mr. Vincent Deputy Director of Civil Aviation, and Mr. Tymms, Director of Civil Aviation, arrived at Delhi from Madras in one day, having left Madras in the morning at 5-15 and arrived at Delhi at 6-30 the following day after stopping for half an hour at Secunderabad and another half-hour at Jubbulpore yesterday.

The machine belongs to the Delhi Flying Club and had been loaned by Mr. R. E. Grant Govin. —A.P.

WEATHER CONTINUES TO BE DRY

Abnormal Temperature In Kathiawar

POONA, April 11.

The weather continues to be dry over the country except for one quarter of an inch of rain each at Port Blair and Kodaikanal. The temperature is above the normal in Upper Burma, Assam, North-West Frontier Province and Kathiawar. The western disturbance is feeble. Conditions still remain unsettled in the South and the Central Bay of Bengal.

Forecast:—Rainfall will extend in South Madras and a few thunder-showers may occur in South Bengal and Arakan.—A.P.

CHILD WITHOUT MOTHER

Death By Asphyxiation

BOMBAY, Monday.

The dead body of a baby was found lying in a gutter of Khandke Building, Lady Jamsetgi Road, Dadar, on Saturday about 12-30 p.m. It was wrappel in a piece of dirty cloth and was tied by a piece of string. The sub-inspector attached to the Mahim Police Station who carried on investigations in this case, stated that the police could not trace the mother of the deceased child. The medical report stated that there were no marks of violence or injury.

The jury, therefore, returned a verdict of death due to asphyciation, which was either homicidal or accidental.

PRIMUS STOVE AGAIN

BOMBAY, Monday.

The coroner held an inquest today on the body of Jugmohandas Narottamdas (35) of Shanti Bhuvan, Girgaum Back Road, who died on Saturday night at the J. J. Hospital of burns sustained on March 31 last.

It was alleged that his mistress was lighting in primus stove when sari caught fire, the deceased tried to put out the flames, as a result of which the deceased received several injuries to which he succumbed nine days later.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death due to burns.

For All Your Daily

Household Requisites

Pay a visit to

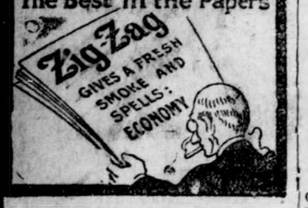
Cujarati Stri Sahakari Mandal Ltd.

SWADESHI STORES,

At Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road.

Genuine Indian Make Guaranteed.

Zig Zag
CIGARETTE PAPERS
IN THE HANDY PACKING
Each paper you take leaves the next ready Semi-transparent Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
The Best in the Papers



USE
COLLOIDINA
Tooth-Paste
An Ideal Dental Cream
Guaranteed Satisfaction.
Srinath Chemical Works Ltd.
2, College Square, Calcutta.
Agents:—
Bengal Commercial Agency,
Bombay.

Every Youngman
Must read Sahni's "Mail Order Business" and thus settle in life without any investment or training. This is also suitable for merchants. Pages 200, Rs. 2.
PARKASH BROS
P.O. Box No. 115,
LAHORE.

WHEN JERICHO WAS SACKED

Clay Tablets Confirm Bible History

SOS TO PHARAOH: APPEAL FOR HELP AGAINST HEBREWS

Contemporary evidence of the Children of Israel arriving in Palestine after their forty years' wandering in the desert has been discovered in recent excavations in Palestine, Egypt and Irak.

Sir Charles Marston, who has received special reports from the three archaeological expeditions, said in mail week, that urgent letters written on clay tablets had been found at Tell el Amarna in Egypt.

They were from the governors of the cities of Palestine imploring their Suzerains, the Pharaohs of Egypt to send soldiers and chariots to defend the country against a strange army of invading warriors.

"The invading hosts are called Habiru", Sir Charles said, "and the nearness of the date when these letters were written to the date given by Professor John Garstang for the destruction of Jericho by Joshua, is so close that it seems hard to believe that these invaders can be other than the Israelites.

"Excavations in Babylonia have unearthed numbers of tablets in which the name Habiru appears. Professor Stephon Langdon, leader of the Oxford-Field Museum Expedition which has been working at Kish, has definitely identified the Habiru with the Hebrews.

EVIDENCE FROM POTTERY.

"It must not be forgotten, however, that there were other Hebrews besides the Israelies, and that these tablets may not necessarily refer to them.

"At Jericho itself, Professor Garstang has not yet found any inscribed tablets, and intensive search is being made before the season ends.

"There is, however, a great deal of other evidence, particularly from pottery and scarabs, which has enabled Professor Garstang to decide that Jericho was sacked in 1407 B.C.

"This date is interesting because we know that the Pharaoh of the Exodus was Amenhotep II, and according to the dating of Sir Flinders Petrie he came to the throne in 1447 B.C.—which just agrees with the forty years' wandering in the desert.

"In the reign of Amenhotep III Israel entered Palestine victorious. He came to the throne in 1413 B.C., and was succeeded by Akhenaten the heretic in 1377 B.C.

DID PHARAOH REPLY?

"This king appears to have been far too busy building his great city and founding a new religion, to trouble about urgent letters from Palestine. These tablets, however, were found in Tell el Amarna, so that they may have been sent to Akhenaten, or else to his predecessor Amenhotep III, and taken to the new city when the capital was moved from Thebes.

"If it was Amenhotep then the Bible dates agree exactly. If it was to Akhenaten that the appeals were made, there is a discrepancy of only thirty years.

"When one is dealing with comes largely a matter of approximation only, and it is possible that the fall of Jericho may have been a few years later than supposed at present.

"It does seem improbable, however, that two major invasions of Palestine should have been made by the Hebrews within thirty years, and that all trace of one of them should be lost. The spade thus confirms the Biblical narrative of the Book of Joshua.

"What we should like to find at Jericho, however, is the one link needed to complete the chain of evidence—a table recording the answer from the Pharaoh to these appeals."

Advertising in Western India

Your sales message in our 2 leading nationalist dailies will catch the Indians when they are in a receptive mood.

There is always a liability of your message being placed in a gaudily dressed and bowling anti-nationalist paper which the Indians merely glance at to criticise and censure its writers.

Bombay is the Gate of India and the

Bombay Chronicle
(English)

Bombay Samachar
(Vernacular)

hold the keys of this Gate

Let us open this gate for your merchandise *from within.*

A Brief Spell Of Quiet In A Life Of Thrills

Miss Padma and Mr. Davé appear in important roles in "Toofan Mail" produced by Wadia Brothers. It is a real railway stunt picture taken on the B. B. and C. I. Railway with the co-operation of the Railway authorities.

Hindu Grievances In Bhopal State

MAHASABHA ISSUES A CATALOGUE OF GRIEVANCES

ALLEGES EDUCATION DEPARTMENT IS PROSELYTIZING SOCIETY

(From Our Own Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, April 8.

The report of the Enquiry Committee, which went to Bhopal State to enquire into the grievances and disabilities of the Hindu subjects there has just been issued to the press by the Hindu Mahasabha authorities. The report says the general impression among the Hindus is that the majority of the police in the State far from performing their duty never assist in tracing the kidnapped Hindu boys and young Hindu girls. It is very seldom that a Hindu reports a case of theft, kidnapping or abduction to the police because his bitter experience is that instead of getting any relief he will be subjected to molestation by the police. The Hindus of the Bhopal State appear to have been completely emasculated. They have been overawed by most of the Muslim Qaziz.

LOANS BY FORCE.

Quite a large number of Muslim officials, it is alleged take loans by force from the Hindu Mahajans and then refuse to pay them. The poor Mahajans cannot do anything because they know that wherever they go they have to deal with the bigoted Muslims. The Hindus in the Bhopal State cannot perform even their religious rites properly. They cannot even build a temple. They cannot perform any religious ceremony by the accompaniment of music. They cannot and do not generally have any social function without fear of molestation.

A PROSELYLIZING SOCIETY.

In the text books used in the State schools the Mahomedan period and the Muslim heroes have been glorified and the Hindu heroes depicted as fools and idiots. Huge sums of money raised from the pockets of the Hindus are spent on mosques, Qazis, Tanzim and Tabligh both inside and outside the State. Hindus have no share, worth the name in the administration of the State.

As regards the Education Department of the Bhopal State, the report says it may, without any exaggeration, be called an Anjumani-Tabligh (Proselytizing Society). The medium of instruction in the school is Urdu, although Hindus form 90 per cent of the population. The study of Hindi is deliberately discouraged in the schools. No journals and papers written in Hindi are subscribed to by the State Reading Room.

QUALIFICATION FOR SCHOLARSHIP.

Ability and merit have seldom been a consideration for the Bhopal State in awarding of scholarships to students for studies in and outside the State. Profession of Islam is the main qualification qualification for getting a state scholarship. The Ikhlaki Courses are text books in the schools and their study is compulsory for all. In these courses Hindu heroes and Hindu religion are ridiculed. The Director, Assistant Director and the Personal Assistant Director of the Education Department. Headmaster of the High School, Superintendents of Girls' Schools are all Muslims. Out of 50 holidays given in the school for a year, majority of students being Hindus only 16 holidays are given in connection with the Hindu festivals.

"STARVING OF HINDU SCHOOLS".

The Bilkisa school is the only is starved for want of Hindu school in the State and it funds. The hard-earned money taken from the pockets of the Hindus is lavishly expended on Muslim societies and Muslim institutions.

NO RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

Referring to religious freedom and ecclesiastical institutions the report says the Hindus in the Bhopal State do not enjoy the right of free association for social and religious purposes. It is impossible to establish an Arya Samaj in Bhopal although law has given full liberty to do so. The police harass the people who are suspected of holding Arya Samajist's views and so it is that there is not a single Arya Samaj in the whole of the Bhopal State. An Aurangzeb Association has been started in Bhopal to overawe these people who are connected with Hindus or Hindu societies in any way.

"A HUGE FRAUD".

The Legislative Council of the Bhopal State is a huge fraud. It was started ostensibly with a view to associate the people with the administration of the country but no adequate and effective representation was given to the people. Very little representation is given to the cultivators. All sorts of undue and unfair pressure is brought to bear on the cultivators to vote for a particular person with pro-Government tendencies. Any measures which are distasteful to the Muslim members have no chance of being carried through The Legislative Council is just like a toy placed in the hands of the people with no power and voice. Hindus have not benefitted and cannot derive any benefit from such a mockery of Legislative Council.

HINDUS & PUBLIC SERVICES.

As regards percentages in public services the report says the Hindus constitute 89 per cent of the population of the Bhopal State. Taxes for the maintenance of the State are mostly raised from their pockets but their representation in the public services amounts to nothing. Petition after petition was submitted to the Nawab for increasing the representation of the Hindus in the Police Services but with no result. On the other hand, retrenchment was effected with the definite object of eliminating those departments in which the numerical strength of the Hindus was greater.

CAFIASPIRIN
is untouched by hand

until you yourself open the package. The hygienically filled, airtight tube always contains tablets in perfect condition, which disintegrate quickly and completely in water.

To keep fit is a difficult matter in the tropics, and 'CAFIASPIRIN' has been specially designed to meet your needs. It not only relieves pain definitely and promptly, but also invigorates both body and mind.

'CAFIASPIRIN' wins many new friends every day. Won't you be one of them?

The Special Aspirin for the Tropics

Safe and Effective

GLORIOUS HEALTH
A BEAUTIFUL SKIN & COMPLEXION
PEARLY WHITE TEETH &
LUXURIOUS HAIR
all these can be yours by using.

MARGO SOAP
NEEM TOOTH PASTE
CASTOROL
(Scented Castor Oil)
THE CALCUTTA CHEMICAL Co LTD
BALLYGUNGE, CALCUTTA.
Bombay Branch: 297 BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

PURELY SWADESHI
SWASTIK BRAND
Genuine Double-boiled
LINSEED OIL
Manufactured in our own Mills—
GUARANTEED
Free from any Adulteration.
AGENTS WANTED In All Principal Cities— For further particulars APPLY EARLY TO—
THE SWASTIK OIL MILLS LTD.
27, Bastion Road, Fort BOMBAY
Telephone No. 22497
BOMBAY SELLING AGENTS— MANORDAS & CHHAGANLAL GULABWADI, BOMBAY 4.
Tel. No. 24315

ANOTHER TRIUMPH OF
THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE
ASSURANCE SOCIETY, Ltd.
Business proposed in 1931 .. .. .. Rs. 64,25,000.
Business paid for in 1931 .. .. .. Rs. 68,57,000.
Total business in force exceeds .. .. .. Rs. 1,85,00,000.
PROGRESS
PROVES THE POPULARITY.
The Oldest Life Assurance Society Of India
ESTD. 1871.
Agency terms and particulars from the Secretary.
278, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Why You Must Remain Gloomy, See What The World Says:----

Ask me any Question, I will Read Your Future.

Whether it concerns business, trade, commerce, agriculture, examination, litigation, cures of all sorts of diseases, dangers ahead, quarrel with friends, love matters, honours from Government, or any other problem of life, I shall answer you to your satisfaction.

Please mention your name, full address and the exact time when you write questions. Numerous testimonials from Civil and Military Officers.

My fee is Re. 1 per question; V. P. P. charges annas 5.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS OUT OF THOUSANDS.

1. M. Fazl Rahman, Excise Sub-Inspector, son of Khan Bahadur Ghulam Ahmed Khan, C.I.E., of Peshawar from Haripur Hazara writes:—"I had a chance to enquire three questions from Hakeem Sahib which he had replied by post. The answers have proved correct after a few days. I have full faith in his science. I paid a visit to his lodge and asked five more questions. The answers given by Hakeem Sahib were found satisfactory."

2. S. Jagat Singh, Ramgarhia, S.D.O. (Canals) writes:—"I am much pleased to give certificate to Amil Hakim Karim-ud-Din Sahib. I had appeared in the Departmental Professional Examination but had doubts about one paper. By the way, for the sake of fun, I enquired from Amil Sahib about my success and I was wonder-struck to find what he told me about my bad paper that I would be successful inspite His answers are to the point and correct. I got through the examination creditably. I would recommend him to all who have the need to see their future."

"The Hakim Sahib is an Expert in his science. All his replies to my queries are correct and to the point."—(Sd.) Hussain Ali Choudhury, Revenue Officer, Amritsar.

"The Hakim Sahib is well versed in his science. Has answered all my questions correctly.—(Sd.) Sh. Faqir Ullah, K. S. Deputy Superintendent of Police, Amritsar.

AMIL HAKIM KARIM-UD-DIN Anarkali, Lahore.

Let Body and Brain Workers
Take from To-day

ZANDU
Draksh-Asava

Delicious
&
Best

Body and Brain Refresher

FRAGRANT ICE COLD LEMON CREAM REGISTERED

This is an ideal hair dressing for ladies and gentlemen, in a hot country like India. Used in the morning, it keeps the brain cool and free from fatigue the whole day. Gives sound refreshing sleep, if used before retiring. Cures headache, dizziness and weak memory. Stops hair falling and makes it long, black, soft and glossy.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.
KELVIN CHEMICAL CO.,
BOMBAY, 4.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Established 1906).

Head Office:—NATIONAL INSURANCE BUILDING,
7, Council House Street, Calcutta.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA, BURMA CEYLON, EAST AFRICA.

NEW PERMANENT PROTECTION POLICY

FUNDS EXCEED Rupees 1,75,00,000

Special Features.

1. NON-FORFEITABLE after four years; Subsequent arrear premiums can be paid out of Claim proceeds.
2. GUARANTEED ANNUAL BONUS of Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000.
3. REDUCED PREMIUMS after five years.
4. LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES guaranteed on the policy.
5. PAID UP POLICIES will receive subsequent Guaranteed Bonus.

Write for detailed leaflet of the new PERMANENT PROTECTION POLICY to Head Office or to:—

INDIAN ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT. CAPITAL } Bombay Branch:— ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

TOO MANY CIVIL SERVANTS

303 Posts To Be Abolished

RETRENCHMENT IN MAURITIUS

Sweeping proposals for reforming the "chaotic" finances of Mauritius have made by the Commissioners sent out last year to inquire into the position of the island.

The Commissioners were Sir Ivo D'Oyly Elliot and Mr. N. G. Loughnane (of the Ministry of Pensions). The carrying out of their recommendations would involve the abolition of 303 posts, and a resultant saving of 719,920 rupees (£54,000). The total abolition is proposed of:—

The Forest Department, with the abandonement of forest development schemes;

Passenger railway system;

Fishery protection branch;

Industrial (technical) schools and the Agricultural College; and

One of the two systems of irrigation.

The largest of these reductions is in the Forest Department, where eighty-eight posts would be abolished. Eighty-five posts would be abolished in the Secretariat and Revenue Department, and forty in the general clerical service.

In their proposals for the reorganisation of the whole Civil Service of the Colony the Commissioners say it is in several departments considerably overstaffed and generally overpaid. Card indices and loose-leaf registers are nowhere in use. An all-round 10 per cent. cut in salaries is recommended.

"The Civil Services stand on an island of prosperity in the flood of depression," the Commissioners say. "If they are not to become a privileged caste their pay also must be adjusted to present-day conditions."

POLICE "MULTIPLICITY".

Attention is called to the "multiplicity of police forces", in Maurities, which in size is slightly less than Surrey. Its total population is only 397,000, of which about 120,000 is concentrated in five or six compact and well-lit townships, and yet there are fifty separate police stations. Serious or violent crime is of rare occurrence.

In suggesting reorganisation of the law system, the Commissioners refer to the scanty work requiring to be done in the small courts, where "clerks can seldom do more than four hours' work a day. Even the attendance registers do not pretend that any clerk remains in his office after half-past three."

The island's agricultural college is a fine building with good equipment, but there are only seven students.

The loss on the Mauritius railway is stated to amount to nearly 3,000,000 rupees, and there is an annual loss of 1,000,000 rupees on passenger traffic due to the competition of modern traffic on the roads. The Commissioners consider there is a prima facie case for closing down passenger traffic except for five trains each way on one section of the line.

Increased taxation is proposed. The suggestion of an income-tax is rejected as impracticable. Instead is suggested the imposition of a graduated tax on the occupiers of all private residential houses of the value of 5,000 rupees or over.

In a reference to tde rum consumption the Commissioners say that the industry is the most productive single source of public revenue, and the home consumption figures for 1929-'30 represent 20 rupees per head of the whole adult male working population—a whole month's wages.

CATCHING BEETLES.

A remarkable feature of the report is the revelation that a campaign against the phytalus beetle has cost 1,000,000 rupees (£75,056) in twenty years. Whereas in 1911 27,000,000 insects were destroyed the captures in 1930 have been 265,000,000 beetles and 137,000,000 larvae.

"It is certainly with no exaggeration, adds the report, "that the director has told us that the destruction of the phytalus has become a minor industry of Mauritius....It is not the duty of a Director of Agriculture to catch beetles. The Government should spend no more money on capturing or giving rewards for the capture of phytalus."

"PERVERTED" EGG COLLECTORS

Peril To Rare Birds

LORD GREY'S PLEA

Viscount Grey of Fallodon, speaking at the annual meeting of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds at Middlesex Guildhall, Westminster, recently made a strong plea for the more careful preservation of Britain's rarer birds.

Our common birds, he said, were in no danger. To-day they were an increasing number. But the rarer species were, in many cases, in danger of extinction, and we needed a stronger law than the one we had at present.

"People, in ignorance or thoughtlessness, shoot at anything that is rare, but the worst enemy is the egg collector. The egg collector sins against the light because he know what birds are rare.

"I do not begrudge the small boy his one egg from the nest—I have taken it myself. The egg collector takes the whole nestful of the rarest British eggs. When a man gets to that stage he is really perverted—an exterminator of our rare birds. You cannot do anything with this sort of people.

"They reach a point when what should be a matter of shame becomes a matter of pride. Make the law such that you can defeat them. The present law is far too weak. The penalty should be greatly increased in the case of rare birds and conviction made more easy."

Lord Grey suggested that there should be a schedule of rare birds, and the person found in possession of eggs or birds named in it should be required to prove that they were not obtained illegally in Britain.

BITTERNS RETURNING.

Instancing the types of rare birds he had in mind, Lord Grey said he could report that the bittern was again breeding in Norfolk. Its booming cry was heard once more. Our ancestors knew that sound familiarly, and recorded the fact in their poetry. The cry had not been familiar for fifty years.

"I went specially to a certain common in Surrey to hear the song of the wood-lark. You can now hear the woodlark in Richmond Park, where there is a sanctuary for birds."

Two encouraging aspects of modern civilisation were the increase of pleasure in gardens and the larger interest taken in natural history, especially bird life.

Earl Buxton, who presided, said that the King had allowed Buckingham Palace gardens to be turned into a sanctuary. The chief enemy of the London birds was the grey squirrel, on which a relentless war had been declared.

BUBONIC plague—one of the most dreaded diseases which comes to man—is carried very largely by fleas. Protect yourself against this dread visitor, in whose wake death stalks. Spray Flit.

Flit kills flies, mosquitoes, fleas, moths, bed bugs, ants, roaches and their eggs. Flit spray is deadly to insects but harmless to people. Easy to use. Does not stain. Do not confuse Flit with other insecticides.

Look for the soldier on the yellow can with the black band

Spray **FLIT**

REG. TRADE MARK

For your protection, Flit is sold only in sealed cans.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS:
HERBERT SON & Co., Ltd. Post Office Box 431, Bombay

The Same Parker
Serves Two Ways
In your pocket and on your desk. Ask your dealer about this exclusive money saving feature.

For sale at the better stores

Parker Duofold
The EASY Writing Pen.

Made in U. S. A.

For the Finest Darjeeling And Assam Teas

Darjeeling Tea Co.,

30/1 Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

INDIA'S FINEST CELLULOID ARTICLES

Fancy Soap Cases, Hair Clips and Pins, Knitting Rods, Tongue Cleaners, Shoe Horns and various other Novelties.

Manufactured by—
THE CALCUTTA CELLULOID WORKS,
BALLYGUNJ, CALCUTTA.

Sole Agents for India Burma and Ceylon.
Messrs. SANYAL & CO., 14|2, Old China Bazaar Street, Calcutta.
Bombay Agents:—THE BENGA L NATIONAL STORES,
Ismail Buildings, Sutarchawl, Bombay No. 2.

CORAL COASTS OF INDIA

The Changing Sea-Level

The coral coasts of India formed the subject of a paper which Lieut.-Colonel R. B. Seymour Sewell, Sc.D., read before the Royal Geographical Society in London last evening.

Throughout the tropical region, he said, coral growth was abundant, and in Indian waters there were numerous examples of reefs of all kinds, though round peninsular India itself there was, except for a small length of coast at the extreme south end, an absence of such reefs owing to the effects of fresh water and mud brought down by the great rivers. Throughout the tropical and sub-tropical belt, wherever local conditions had been favourable, coral had established itself and had grown up and out into reefs, and the information contained in the paper had been gathered from a study of reefs in the Mergui Archipelago, off the coast of Southern Burma, in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, on the east side of the Bay of Bengal, and in the Maldive Islands, on the south-west of India.

4000 YEARS AGO.

In recent years it had been recognised that the sea-level was by no means such a fixed and constant thing as had previously been thought. Indeed, Darwin himself had called attention to the fact that in a number of coral reefs there seemed to be evidence in favour of a recent change in level, and remarked that if this should be confirmed, "the question will arise, seeing how immense an area has thus been affected, whether these geologists are not right who believe that the level of the ocean is subject to secular changes from astronomical causes." Throughout the tropical regions of all the great oceans there had accumulated in recent years a mass of evidence, in the shape of raised coral reefs, wave-worn "benches" or ledges cut in rock cliffs, and raised sea-beaches, that inevitably pointed to the conclusion that within quite recent times, stated by competent observers such as Daly and Edgeworth David, to have been only about 3500 or 4000 years ago, there occurred a fall of sea-level of about 20 feet throughout the whole tropical and sub-tropical region of the globe. Stanley Gardiner had pointed out that the degree of apparent elevation of the land that could be detected varied in different regions with latitude and the neighbouring topography, and suggested that the fall of sea-level might be due to the commencement of a new Antarctic Glacial Period. There could be no doubt of the actuality of the change of sea-level in the Indian region, and it was extremely interesting to try and see the extent to which this change had influenced and affected the coral reefs in various areas.

A RAISED REEF.

"We are fortunate in having in India a very good example of a raised reef. Foote called attention to the existence of this reef on the south extremity of the Indian Peninsula, and in 1926 I spent some weeks in that vicinity examining the reef and the surrounding coast. At the present time there is very little of the actual coral of the reef margin still to be seen, but some remains at the extreme north-east corner of Remeswaram Island, that lies between India and Ceylon, close to where the railway bridge now carries the line from Mandapam across the Pamban Strait.

"As one walks northward along the seashore one comes first on an exposure of a bed of conglomerate, composed of sand and shells mixed with a certain amount of broken coral fragments, and lying horizontally; these sub-fossil shells are all species that are common at the present day along the edge of the beach. The upper level of the deposit lies now at a height of some six feet above the present high-water mark, though it is clear that the original deposit was laid down in shallow water.

MOLLUSES.

"About 100 yards to the north of this is an exposure of a pure sandstone that exhibits a well-marked stratification and a dip towards the west or south-west at an angle of about one in two. A little farther on one finds a second formation of sandstone, but now the dip of the stratification is towards the north-east, while the extreme upper stratum is horizontal.

"Beyond this second sandstone formation on the sea-face there is a small spit, consisting of several masses of dead coral that are clearly still 'in situ', while others of smaller size are embedded in the sandstone along the exposed face. The majority of these corals belong to species of a massive character, and from the general appearance of the whole structure one can only conclude that we have here the remains of the old fringing reef, behind which sand and coral fragments were piled up by wind and wave action into a ridge, and that within this ridge there was formed by percolation a secondary limestone, the dip of the stratification of which still reveals the slope of the ridge on its two sides while behind it again was a shallow water area in which numerous molluscs flourished.

"This reef provides clear evidence of the relative alteration of sea and land level in comparatively recent times."—Scotsman.

STRONGER BASE AT SINGAPORE?

Empire Delegates And Shanghai Lesson

SHOULD THE SINGAPORE NAVAL BASE BE MADE STRONGER?

The question will be discussed between Britain's representatives and the Dominion delegates at the Ottawa Empire Conference.

Work is now proceeding on the modified scheme adopted by the Labour Government, but the lesson of the Shanghai trouble has taught the Government that Britain must take no chances in the East.

Admirals who form the chief naval staff have been asked to draw up plans of what they consider should be done at Singapore, and these will be placed before the Cabinet for consideration before Ministers go to Ottawa.

No definite action will be taken, however, until the whole subject has been discussed with the representatives of New Zealand and Australia, the two Dominions most affected, and Canada, which is also concerned to some extent because of its large Pacific Ocean sea-board.

The Dominions may be asked to make further contribution towards the cost of extra work on the base.

HARD LUCK CAREER

Captain Who Lost Six Ships

"Dogged by misfortune" is an apt description of the career of Capt. Charles Leach, master mariner, who died in Guernsey in mail week:—

Soon after he went to Guernsey as captain of the barquentine Geraldine the ship was wrecked off Sark.

He then commanded the schooner Mary Lord, which was wrecked in a hurricane off the Welsh coast and then had to climb 100ft. up the cliffs.

His next ships were the Leading Chief, lost in a gale off Clacton; the German schooner Sevaller, torpedoed off Boulogne; the barge Western Bell, burnt at sea; and the Mary Walters, sunk by a steamer when lying at the quayside at Ardrossan.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

hort Covering On Favourable Liverpool Advices

FARM BOARD OPPOSES SENATOR GORE'S BILL

lling Policy To Be Announced Within Six Weeks

BOMBAY, April 11.

The New York cotton futures market ruled firm on short co-ering influenced by encouraging Liverpool advices.

Reuter's weekly cable states that early in the past week echnical rallies were followed by renewed weakness under long quidation and scattered selling owing to the Tax-Bill.

The cable further states that the uncertainty regarding disposal of the Stabilisation Corporations holdings after the nd of the season is emphasised by the Senate's hearing on enetor Gore Bill, which provides for the gradual marketing of he stabilisation supplies over a period of five years after Janu-ry 31, 1933, if prices remain below 12 Cents. Mr. Carl Wil-iams, of the Farm Board opposing the Bill stated that the oard intended to announce selling policies within six weeks.

There is some improvement in the general political situ-tion and the present advance is likely to be carried further.

On Saturday the New York Cot- Futures Market was firm and rly active on improved buying luenced by favourable Liverpool les and covering by shorts. Pri- opened strong at a rise of 17 nts on parity with firm closing Liverpool market at a rise of points. During the first hour, re was increased long liquida-n, which resulted in a decline 12 points from the opening le-, but later on there was renewed ying which again caused a rise 9 points from the lowest level d the market closed at noon at net rise of 14 to 12 points. Prices ctuated within a range of 12 nts during the small session of o hours. Spot cotton prices ad-nced 10 points at 6.20c.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures rket was firm and closed at a e of 11 to 12 points. Spot cot- prices advanced 11 points at 13c.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures rket was favourably influenced reports of strong agitation in e U.S.A. Congress to transfer tivity of the Federal Farm Board the Department of Agriculture r the purpose of liquidation of ldings. The market opened at a e of 2 points and registered a arp rise late in the morning wing to Japanese and Bombay ying and shorts covering. Later prices eased off on profit-tak-g and the market closed at a se of 14 points. Middling Ameri-n Spot Cotton prices declined 5 nts at 4.68d. per lb.

East Indian Cotton Futures rul- firm and closed at a rise of 19 21 points. Egyptian cotton pri-se closed quiet, but steady at a se of 2 to 6 points.

The Alexandria Cotton Futures rket was weak on heavy selling ssure and closed at a decline of to 32 points with Sakel May .16 and Upper April 9.43.

WHEAT SITUATION BULLISH.

Messrs. Smith & Co., state:— Prospects of Von Hindenburg's -election in Germany caused a tter feeling and prices improved short covering. Much signifi-nce is also attached to Mr. Mel-n's appointment as American bassador in Britain owing to views on the reduction of re-arations and International debts upled with his efforts in June st year in arranging the morato-um for the amelioration of orld's economic conditions.

The latest American Government stimate for Wheat at 458 million ushels against 644 million bushels st year, has also convinced con-mers that production of raw ma-rials cannot continue abnormal- at unremunerative prices. Uncer-inty regarding the disposal of he Stabilisation Corporation's hol-ings after the end of the present ason in consequence of the Se-te's hearing on Senator Gore's ll which provides for the gradu- marketing of the holdings over period of 5 years after January 33 if prices remain below 12 nts is checking potential trade mand.

The Farm Board is reported to opposing this Bill and their sel-g policy will be announced wi-n the next six weeks.

PRIVATE CABLES.

ew York May Highest 6.20 1; Lowest 6.06 +.07.

ew York July Highest 6.34 ening); Lowest 6.22 (10-51).

essrs. Patel Bros. have received following cables:—

17 a.m.: Scattered selling; market.

4 p.m.: Bullish Wheat Report Far Eastern demand were the ipal factors to-day.

essrs. Drennan & Co. have re-ed the following cables:—

essrs. Hornby, Hemelryk & Co. rpool:—"Report agitation Con-ss transfer activity Farm Board to Department of Agriculture for the purpose of liquidation."

Messrs. Stubbs & Grimdrod, Liverpool:—"Market entirely overshadowed by outside influences nervous about involved financial situation cotton itself playing little part in decline."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—President has stated would veto bonus bill pending in Congress, but if passed over the veto, would have important bearing all commodities and stocks. For it is designed to create inflation through issuance of two billion additional currency to retire certificates of that amount now held by soldiers.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"World economic situation still deteriorating. Efforts being made improve situation, but difficulties enormous. See little likelihood favourable developments near future. Advanced to-day on heavy buying in nervous market believed for Japanese or Bombay interests."

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

(East India Cotton Asso Ltd.).

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 7th April		12,49,107
Same time last season		24,70,031
Exports from 1st Sept. to 7th April		
	1931-32.	1930-31.
United Kingdom	12,601	56,304
Continent	83,713	3,64,347
China	1,58,171	2,29,310
Japan	3,77,084	9,93,472
Coast Ports	25,718	13,364
U. S. A.	25	783
Total	6,58,312	16,58,580
Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. 1931 to 7th April 1932		1,21,442
Estimated mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1931 to 7th April 1932		5,00,469
Same period last year		4,87,283
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 7th April 1932		6,48,020
Same time last year		9,62,773

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 11.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	9-4-32	This year.
Khandesh	226	93,861
Central India	369	109,710
Barsi and Nagar		70,365
Hyderabad-Gaorani		19,222
Berar	142	196,912
Central Provinces	255	64,529
Total Oomras	992	554,499
Dholera	2,371	145,749
N.-W. Provinces		26,529
Rajputana	47	46,424
Sind-Punjab	541	132,279
Broach	3,371	101,586
Coompta & Dharwar	272	14,770
Westerns-Northerns		14,809
Cocoanada		3
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		1,901
Persian		1,598
American	2,416	102,362
Egyptian & African	5,173	129,282
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		299
Total	15,183	1,272,090

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 11.

1st Sept. to 7th April.

In full-pressed Bales.

	9-4-32	This year.
Europe	300	97,339
Japan & China	700	535,255
Coast Ports		35,718
Up-country by Rail		121,412
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		5,765
Total	1,000	785519

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 11.

B. C. RATE:—
T. T. 1|5|31|32.
D D 1|6.

LONDON:—
Banks Selling T. T. 1|6 cash.
Banks Selling D. D. 1|6.
Banks Selling T. T. 1|5 31|32 April.
Banks Buying T T 1|6 1|16.
Banks Buying D D 1|6 3|32.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 7|32 April.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|5 3|16 May.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 5|32. 16 May, 15 June.

NEW YORK:
B. C. Rate T. T. 354.
Banks Selling T. T. 353.
Banks Buying T. T. 348.

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 710
Banks Buying D D 735

AMSTERDAM:—
Banks Selling D. D. 70.

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 119.
Banks Buying 60 Days 113.

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 84 7/8

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D. D. 112 1|2.

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 154 1/4

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D. D. 70-3|8.

CROSS RATE:—
New York|London 3.79-1|2 9th instant.
Shanghai|London 1|7-15|16 11th instant.
Japan|London 1|8-7|8 9th instant.
London|Paris 96.00 9th instant.
London|Belgium 27.00 9th instant.
London|Switzerland 19.50 9th instant.
London|Italy 73.75 9th instant.
London|Italy 73.75 9th instant.
London|Berlin 15.95 9th instant.
London|Holland 9.34 9th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet, Easy.

Gold £5:9:8 8th instant; £5 9:1 9th instant.

Silver London Ready £16-13|16 8th instant; £16-11|16 9th instant.
Silver London Forward £16-7|8 8th instant; £16-3|4 9th instant.
Silver London Forward 16-7|8 8th instant; 16-3|4 9th instant.
Silver New York Ready £28-1|4 8th instant; £28-1|2 9th instant.
London Discounts 3 Mos. £2-13|32 p.c. 8th instant; £2-7|16 p.c. 9th instant.

London Discounts 6 Mos. £2-19|32 p.c. 8th inst. £2-19|32 p.c. 9th instant.

Imperial Bank rate 6 per cent
Bank of England Rate 3 1/2 per cent.

MONEY:—
Call 4 1/2 per cent.
3 Mos. 4 per cent.
6 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

THE TATA OIL MILLS'S QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown, Bombay.

Bombay, April 11.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 442/ per ton.
Filtered Cocoanut Oil Per Case of 84 lbs. Rs. 88/
Filtered Til Seed Oil Rs. 19/8 per case of 84 lbs.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 68/ per ton.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

NOVEMBER 1931.

The department of commercial intelligence and statistics, India states that during the month of November, 1931, 47 companies were registered with an aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 1,64 lakhs, as against 68 companies with an aggregate capital of Rs. 1,64 lakhs in the preceding month and 52 companies with Rs. 1,32 lakhs in the corresponding month of the preceding year. Bengal accounted for 14 companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 92 lakhs. The largest flotation in November was The Banga Sri Cotton Mills, Bengal with an authorised capital of Rs. 75 lakhs.

Ten companies, limited by shares, with an authorised capital of Rs. 30 lakhs having ceased work, went into liquidation during the month of November, 1931. Three companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 lakhs, that were in liquidation before 1st November, 1931, were finally dissolved during this month.

There was a net increase of Rs. 13 thousands in the authorised capital of the existing joint stock companies in India in the month of November, 1931.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

NEW YORK, April 8.

(In thousands.)

	Season to-date	This week	Season 1930-31
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	13,739	120	12,258
Forwarded to American Mills including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	4,355	81	3,922
Exports from U. S. Ports	7,097	184	5,804
Of which to Japan	2,029	38	964
Of which to China	908	14	285
Of which to Great Britain	1,022	21	957
Of which to Germany	1,312	33	1,487
Stock at New York	...	206	...
Stock at U. S. Ports	...	4,260	...
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	...	1,812	...
World's visible supply	...	10,665	...
Of which American cotton	...	8,736	...
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters)	10,203	299	8,070
Receipts at U. S. Ports	9,181	96	8,422

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

LIVERPOOL, April 8.

	Season to-date	This week	Season 1930-31
Total forwarded	1,830	60	1,394
East Indian forwarded	137	1	173
Total Stock	...	854	...
East Indian Stock	...	25	...

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 1st April 1932.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,00,00,000
Public Deposits	9,02,92,000
Other Deposits	62,82,32,000
Loans against securities per contra	—
Loans from the Government of India under section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	3,75,00,000
Contingent Liabilities	
Sundries	1,40,76,000
Rupees	87,63,50,000

ASSETS.

Government Securities	17,20,04,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	2,48,54,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	11,50,00,000
Loans	10,03,98,000
Cash Credits	24,67,72,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	24,97,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	24,97,000
Bullion	
Dead Stock	2,09,25,000
Liability of Constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	
Sundries	47,96,000
Balances with other Banks	40,02,000
	75,68,10,000
Cash	11,95,40,000
Rupees	87,63,50,000

The above balance sheet includes—

	£
Deposits in London	2,033,600
Advances and Investments in London	1,940,700
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	301,300
Percentage	15.52
Bank Rate	6 p.c.

LIABILITIES.

	Increase. Rs.
Public Deposits	1,74,62,000
Other Deposits	1,75,91,000

ASSETS.

	Increase. Rs.
Bank's Investments	1,32,57,000
Loans	60,19,000
	Decrease.
Cash Credits	36,26,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	35,000
	Increase.
Cash	2,22,62,000
Percentage	10.2%

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, April 11.

Although the market was officially open for forward business, there was no trading and Broach A|M was quoted nominally at Rs. 185 and J|A at Rs. 192-8-0.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Osaka, April 11.

April	135.00+3.70
July	140.00+3.00
October	140.20+1.30

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, April 11.

	To-day	Total
Broach A/M.	700	3,100

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, April 11.

	1931-32	1930-31
F. P. Bales.		
Receipts to date 9-4-32	9186000	8429000
Receipts Yesterday 9-4-32	5000	7000
Exports to date 9-4-32	7107000	5824000
Stock at Ports 8-4-32	4260000	3631000
Stock Interior Towns 8-4-32	1812000	1265000
Stock Liverpool 8-4-32	854000	1137000
Visible Supply 8-4-32	8736000	7277000
Quantity in Sight 8-4-32	13739000	12258000
Quantity out of Sight 8-4-32	10203000	8070000

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, April 11.

Sup. Fine F. G. Good.

M. G. Bengal				
U. P.	170	166	162	158
M. G. Rajputana	170	166	162	158
M. G. Punjab	168	164	160	156
M. G. Oomra No. 3	185	181	177	...
M. G. Oomra No. 1	197	193	189	...
M. G. Oomra No. 2	190	186	182	...
M. G. Broach No. 2	196	193	189	185
M. G. Punjab-American	208	205	201	197

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 11.

Bengal Superfine	165
Bengal Fine	160
Bengal F.G.	155
Sindh-Punjab Fine	160
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	155
Wardha-Hingt Fine	180/85
Nagpur Savner Fine	180/85
Yeotmal Fine	170/75
Arvi Fine	170/75
Ellichpur Fine	175
Amraoti Fine	170
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	172
Mulkapur Fine	168
Khandesh Fine	168
Muthia F.G.	160
Jalna7Sailu F.G.	170
Burwah/Sanavad F.G.	170/75
Ujjain/Shujaulpur F.G.	175/78
Broach F.G.	184/88
Punjab/American	195/200
Funjab/American mix	180/85

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 11.

	Bales.
Khandesh	226
Central India	369
Berar	142
Central Provinces	255
Dhollera	2,371
Rajputana	47
Broach	3,371
Compta-Dharwar	272
Americans	2,416
Egyptians	224
East Africans	4,949
Cotton	15,183
	Cwts.
Wheat	8,266
Linseed	5,818
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seeds	1,765
Gingellysseed	197
Poppyseed	42
Groundnuts	2,865
Castorseed	1,546
Rice	9,361
Myrabollams	3,758
Cottonseed	3,301
Gram	785
Joowar	1,603
Bajree	1,264
	Tons.
Coal	1,137
Sind-Punjab	541

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, April 11.

112 Motiram Vaghji Rabhoi 187
100 Do. Badarpur 187
62 Currimbhai Pandurna 175
282 Motiram Vaghji Rutlam 182
58 Do. Dhoraji 2 off
44 Currimbhai Shegaon 173
52 Colaba Land Khandwa 180
200 Viram Ladha Miyagaon 188½
200 Narshi Nagshi Parbhani 169½
50 Do. Do. 169½
60 Do. Malkapur 179½
100 Textile Mill Palej 5 on
100 Oshman Suleman Ruman 161½

KARACHI STATISTICS.

(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources).

Total receipts from Up-country from 1st Sept. to 26th March	6,29,538
Total for the corresponding period last season	9,16,746
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept. to 26th March	4,92,650
Total for the corresponding period last season	7,09,239

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Uninteresting Session

TATA STEEL SHARES STEADY.

Bombay, April 11.

The Share market ruled quiet but steady with little business. There was utter absence of outside business and scattered inter-Dazaar buying and selling resulted in narrow prices fluctuation. There is no change in the general situation except somewhat improved demand for Tata Steel Shares which ruled rather steady. Mill shares were rather quiet Bombay Dyeing X D opened at Rs. 637|8 and after declining to Rs. 633|12 recovered to Rs. 635|10. Fazal shares opened at Rs. 292|8 and after fluctuating between Rs. 295 and Rs. 290|10 steadied at Rs. 293|12. Century Shares opened at Rs. 200 and fluctuated Re. 1|4, both ways. Pearls were placed at Rs. 170|10 after opening at Rs. 171|4. Tata Power Shares opened at Rs. 470 and improved to Rs. 475. Andhras were steady at Rs. 812. Tata Steel ordinary shares opened at Rs. 22|14 and improved. The market closed to-day as under:—

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, April 11.

Bombay Dyeing x D 635 36 33 35 33.
Century 195 200 201 199 200
Colaba 71 N
Crescent 51
Fazul 292 90 91
Indore 335 33
Madhowji N 10
Nagpur 260 62 59
New Great 125 26 22
Pearl 168 70 67
Simplex 18
Swadeshi 196 95
Burma 316 6-14
Hydro xD 11 7 16
Tram 10 109 110
Deff. 280
Ord. 22-6 23-2 8 23-4
Bundi 14-6
Indian 184 89 82
Katni Ord. 150
Alcock 110

MILLS.

Bombay, Monday.

100 Ahm. Advance	287/8
50 Apollo	2-4-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500 Bom. Cotton	58/12
250 Bombay Dyeing	633-12XD
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	200
100 Central India	259-6
100 Central India P	430
100 Colaba	71-4
100 Coorla	115
100 Crescent	51-4
250 Currima	30
250 David	60
250 Dawn	500
200 Ed. Sassoon	25
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-7-0
100 Elphinstone P	20/12
100 Elphinstone	5-0-0
250 Fazulbhoy	201-14
100 Finlay	85-0
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	108-12
1000 Hindustan	1350-0
100 Indore Malwa	336-4
250 Jamshed	4
50 Kastoorchand	7-12
100 Khatau	88
100 Kohinoor	118-12
250 Laxmi	915
100 Madhowji	10
250 Madras United	200
1000 Maneckji Petit	700
100 Meyer Sassoon	15
1000 Morarji	420
50 Mysore	102-8
200 New Great P.	110
200 New Great	122-8
100 New City	63-12
250 Pabani	88-2
250 Pearl	166-4
100 Phoenix	276-4
10 Premier	1¼
100 Shapurji	5
1000 Sholapur	1570
250 Simplex	18-12
100 Swan	20
100 Swadeshi	125-0
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	10
500 Vishnu P.	505
500 Vishnu	1430
1000 Western	722-8

BANKS.

101-50 Baroda	62
50/25 Central	15-0
£10/5 Eastern	56
500 Imperial	990-0
500-125 Imperial Contr.	239-8
100-50 India	85-8
5 Union	3-3-0

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	14-6
70 Gwalior	54-0
250 Indian	182-8
100 Katni 1st P.	103-4
100 Katni 2nd P	106-8
40 Katni Def.	605-0
100 Katni	150
10 Punjab P.	8-12
10 Punjab	7-14
100 Shahabad	200

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	7-3
15 Jupiter	6-15
15 New India	17-0
200 Oriental	1600
10 Vulcan	5

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	103
1000 Andhra Valley P.	930
1000 Andhra Val.	812-8
50 Bom. Tram P.	34-4
50 Bom. Tram	110
Tata Hydro P.	101-4
100 Tata Hydro	116-XD
1000 Tata Power P.	1091-4
1000 Tata Power	476-4

RAILWAYS.

10 Bundi	14-8
100 Amritsar Patti	65
100 Central Province	60-4
100 Dho. Barramati	74-8
100 Guzrat	46
100 Mandra Bhon.	52-8
500 Tapti Valley	600-10

MINING.

10 Central India	0-8-0
10 Shivrajpur	13
150 Tata Steel 1 P	112
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	43-4
30 Tata Steel D.	280-0
75 Tata Steel	23-4

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	110
250 Bom. Steam B.	190
150 Bom. Steam	194-4
50 Bom. Telephone	51
8s. Briti. B. Petrol	2-14
250 Bom. Burma Old	306-14
50 Bom. Burma New	115
100 Ind. Bleaching	136-14
15 Scindia	8-4
3-1|2 per cent govt. paper	60-12
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	98-8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, April 11.

3 1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 60.12.

4per cent 1931-36 Convention Loan Rs. 91.

4 per cent 1934|37 Loan Rs. 89-8.

4 per cent 1960|70 Loan Rs. 68|10.

4 1|2 per cent 1934 Bonds Rs. 96|12.

4 1/2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan Rs. 78/8

5 per cent. 1929-47 War Loan Rs. 89/4.

5 per cent. 1935 Loan Rs. 97-2.

5 per cent. 1938-44 Loan Rs. 90-0.

6 per cent. 1933-36 Bonds Rs. 100-1.

5 per cent. 1933 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 100-1.

5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 98-8.

6 per cent. 1932 bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 100/9.

6 1|2 per cent. 1935 Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 103-2.

6 1/2 per cent. 1935 Treasury Bonds Rs. 102

4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Port Trust Rs. 65/8

4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Municipal Rs. 64/8

4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Improvement Trust Rs. 63/8

5 per cent. 1959 Bombay Municipal Rs. 78

6 per cent. 1954 Bombay Municipal Rs. 96

6 per cent. 1950-60 Bombay Municipal Rs. 96

Tone of market:—Quiet with little business.

SILVER MARKET

Bombay, Apr. 11.

The local Silver market ruled dull with a limited turnover of business. Shanghai T. T. on London opened to-day at 1-7 15|16 but closed at 1-8. Chaitra delivery opened at Rs. 53|10 and declined annas two to Rs. 53|8 on scattered selling but prices again rallied. The undertone of the market is weak and the general feeling is in favour of a further decline. We quote:—

Ready Silver	53	9	0
Chaitra delivery	53	10	0
Gold Ready	26	14	0

Hindu Youths Conference Postponed

(From A Correspondent.)

The General Secretary of the All-India Hindu Youths Conference, Karachi has issued the following statement:—

The All-India Hindu Youths Conference, which was to be held on 15th, 16th and 17th April 1932, at Karachi under the Presidentship of Bhai Parmanad, M. L. A. of Lahore, has been postponed till May as many youngmen from Punjab, Bengal, Behar, etc. have pressed for postponment, as they are busy with their examinations.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

JUPITER GENERAL
Is a progressive Insurance Co.
J5

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1932.

JUPITER GENERAL
can be consulted by the Insuring public on all occasions and for all Insurances.
J6

Not A Pound Of Anniuity Will Leave Ireland

PRESIDENT DE VALERA SPEAKS

"BRITISH MUST ABANDON INSANE AMBITION TO DOMINATE IRISH"

LONDON, April 11.

"Ireland is not a British Colony. She is one of the oldest nations in the world with all the rights of nationhood. British statesmen must abandon the insane ambition to dominate the Irish."

Thus Mr. De Valera in a speech at Ennis to a crowd of 6,000 disposed of any hope of change in his attitude.

He added that their relations with Britain would be friendly, but there must be complete equality. The Irish nation, in the past decade had been dishonoured by the profession of an allegiance that "Irishmen do not and cannot feel. Not one pound of annuities will leave the Free State till Britain has proved her title."—Reuter.

SEND-OFF to Sheth Govindlal Shivlal Motilal prominent Marwadi millowner and banker of Bombay. He sailed for Europe by the mail steamer on Saturday last The above photograph was taken at the Mole station.

IS COMMUNIST VIEW ILLEGAL?

Dange Argument In Meerut Case.

"PARTIES, NOT INDIVIDUALS" ON TRIAL

MEERUT, April 10.

"In this case not individuals but parties are on trial. I stand here to defend the right of forming Communist parties in every country and naturally in India," declared Mr. S. A. Dange concluding his arguments in the Meerut Conspiracy Case.

He began by referring to a statement made by the Prosecuting Counsel before the High Court when opposing the bail application of some of the accused. It was there alleged that the accused were a menace to the very society and that if the accused were released on bail it would be a victor to the Communist International.

POLITICAL REASONS

Mr. Dange pointed out that this was not a submission to consider matters judicially, but on political grounds and if this sort of argument was to be repeated here and considered by the Court, then it was useless to submit any argument.

He submitted that the Court should uphold the right of every Indian to hold communist views, to form a party for the purpose etc., and the reason shown for claiming such a right is that such parties affiliated to the Comintern exist in the United Kingdom and several of its Dominions.

While this point was made, the Court drew the attention of the accused that the province of Legislatures could not be discussed as part of the arguments in the case. Mr. Dange replied that new rights are conferred or implied rights are expressly upheld not only by legislative enactments but also by literal interpretation of law by a competent court. Such addition to rights of citizens arise from the rulings given by the High Courts and opinions of juries. The law was not to be interpreted literally, but according to the growth of social ideas and its development in the country.

JURY TRIAL

In referring to Jury trial he said an application for jury trial was made so early as 1929, but was rejected by the Chief Justice. Defining the function of a Jury or even of assessors. Mr. Dange said they were not supposed to be experts in law, but they were there only to assist the Court. They were drawn from ordinary citizens of the place of trial, originally the principle being that they should also be drawn from the same class to which the accused belonged. The idea behind this procedure is that the jury was to serve as the index of the prevailing social opinion on the point and set aside the effect of the laws which had failed to advance with the advancing social ideas.

The system of the assessors was the nearest imitation of the system of jury, they were a barometer of public opinion and hence their opinion in this case was of great value.

He, then, requested the assessors to take note of the facts mentioned in the statements and the depositions of the prosecution and defence witnesses and that the Communist party existed in England and many of the Dominions. He also requested the Court to interpret the existing law in accordance with the prevailing conditions of social opinion and rights in India and in England.

TILAK CASE

He also requested the Court to 1917, in which the late Mr. Tilak was prosecuted for speeches delivered in connection with the aims and objects of such an organisation. The sessions court convicted him but the High Court acquitted him and held that it was too late in the day to hold that the asking of Home Rule and advocating formation of parties for the purpose was illegal.

As to the charge that the accused strove with the help of the Comintern by the creation of armed revolution to overthrow the existing administration in all the countries, Mr. Dange pointed out that the charge framed by the Additional District Magistrate on which the accused were committed to sessions says that between the years 1925-1929 the accused conspired. Though the complaint mentions the means that were to be employed, the charge omits the point altogether.

AIMS AND MEANS

He maintained that the aim of achieving independence and the forming of organisations for it were not an unlawful act. The Committing Magistrate himself had said that one might hold the aim of depriving the King of his sovereignty of India by asking him through Parliament, or the legislatures to confer independence of India. Further the accused said that in the aims and objects of the Communist International as well as the parties that were mentioned in the complaint there was no mention as to the means to be employed for the attainment of their aims, at least armed uprising was not specifically stated therein. It could not be considered unlawful if immediate independence was demanded by these organisations. There was no evidence to show that in the period embraced by the conspiracy there was any preparation or even contemplation of violence against the State. If the object was legal the means must be illegal under Section 121-A. In the actions and utterances of the accused there was no contemplation of armed uprising hence there could be no conspiracy that could be tried under Section 121-A.

ASSEMBLY LETTER

He referred at length to "Assembly Letter" published some four years ago, at the time of the Public Safety Bill. Deposition of the witnesses and the circumstances under which the letter is said to have been found proved it was a fake one and this was supported by evidence and the prosecution evidence could not demolish that statement.

Concluding Mr. Dange said the question of an individual case was negligible as he had already stated. Still if it were to be considered, his case would not be serious. The Court had already observed that foreign connection was the most serious part of the case. Individually he had no foreign connections and had received no financial support from outside or from any of the accused in the case. He for himself would not attempt any gradation of guilt and would content himself by defending the general standpoint.—A. P.

PATHANS' VOW OF NON-PAYMENT

Leads To Affray And Lathi Charge

BOMBAY, Monday.

The proprietor of the Abu Islamia Hotel and some others are lying in the G. T. Hospital suffering from wounds said to have been inflicted by a party of Pathans on Saturday noon.

The Pathans had a row with the proprietor, following which one of them stabbed him with a stevedore's hook causing a wound in the abdominal region. The circumstances leading to this affray are said to be as follows:—

A party of six Pathans went to the hotel in question on Saturday noon, and ordered some refreshments. They consumed a large quantity of them but refused to pay the bill.

"We are not in the habit of paying for our food," said one of them.

The proprietor promptly resorted: "I am not giving food free".

"What!" thundered one of the Pathans, and added: "If you dare ask us for money, you are finished."

The proprietor insisted that his bill should be paid, when one of the Pathans it is alleged, stabbed him with a hook.

The Pathans then took to their heels, but were chased by a crowd. They then broke down a sunshade, removed some bamboos from it, and then indulged in a lathi charge, and several persons were injured.

The Pathans took refuge in the docks, four of whom were afterwards arrested by the police.

They were remanded to-day to police custody by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court.

LOTHIAN REPORT

Deliberations In Delhi

SIMLA, April 11.

Lord Lothian and members of the Franchise Committee arrived here last evening by a special train.

The committee will hold the first meeting this morning and discuss the preparation of the report.

Lord Dufferin who is indisposed and Major Milner will come up to Simla a few days later.—A.P.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN BARODA VILLAGE

Lakh Of Rupees Lost

AHMEDABAD, April 10.

A disastrous fire is reported from Chausma, a village in Baroda State. It originated from a field and spread over a large area, destroying heaps of hay and corn.

Birds, monkeys and serpents were also consumed by the flames. The total loss is estimated at a lakh of rupees. It is stated the fire raged furiously for about twenty hours.—A. P.

CONGRESS BULLETINS FOR LOYALISTS

AHMEDABAD, April 11.

A meeting of the some of the backward classes and loyalist agriculturists was recently held at Matar when the Collector of the Kaira District presided and rewards were given to village officers who remained loyal in the last civil disobedience movement.

While the meeting was proceeding copies of Congress bulletins were strewn at the meeting. A volunteer was promptly arrested and the meeting continued.

The Collector appealed for co-operation in suppressing the Congress.—A. P.

AMUSING INCIDENT

Ruse To Collect A Crowd-And The Sequel

CUTTACK, April 9.

An amusing incident happened here yesterday. By beat of drums some people announced in the town that there would be a fight between a tiger and a lamb on the river bank in the afternoon. When about a thousand people had assembled on the spot Nabakrishna Parida, a Congress leader, stood up and delivered a speech describing Congress activities.

Police immediately arrested the speaker, whereupon another began to address the gathering. He too was arrested along with the volunteer holding the Congress flag. The crowd then dispersed.—A.P.

Honour To Barrage Engineer

KARACHI, April 11.

A large and distinguished gathering including Mr. R. E. Gibson, Commissioner in Sind, Mr. J. R. Hood, Collecotor, and Mr. Jamshed Mehta, Mayor of Karachi, attended a public dinner given on Saturday night to Sir Charlton Harrison and other officers of the Sukkur Barrage.

The table was arranged as a realistic replica of the Barage.—A. P.

SHAUKAT ALI

KARACHI, April 11.

Mr. Saukat Ali sailed for Muscat on Sunday morning.

UNWELCOME GUEST

Throws Dust In Eyes Of Guard And Escapes

TANGAIL, April 10.

Fourteen persons including Jogendra Nath Majumder, chairman of the local municipality, were arrested last night following a reported attempt by an unknown youth to enter the premises of Rai Bahadur S. C. Ghatak, special magistrate, by scaling the wall.

The Rai Bahadur came here to try the "Live Revolved Cartridge Firing Case", in which he delivered judgment yesterday sentencing Jadav Chandra Raha to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

When the Rai Bahadur was preparing to go to the dak bungalow of the sub-divisional police officer as a guest last night, an unknown youth scaled the wall, attempting to enter the premises. The night guard raised an alarm whereupon the man said he was the methar (sweeper) but the guard suspected this and was about to load his gun when the man threw dust at the guards eyes and escaped.

Police being informed, made searches all over the city and arrested the above persons. Nine persons including Jogendra Babu were released on bail later.—A. P.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE

Princes Leave Question Open

BHOPAL, April 10.

The Nawab of Bhopal has authorised the issue of the following statement:—

"The news that has been published in the press that the Princes meeting in Delhi decided to appoint an 'ad hoc' committee to go into the question of unicameral versus bicameral legislature in the Federation is inaccurate. This question was left open for decision and no committee has been appointed by the Princes to go into it."—A. P.

LADIES CLUB AT JHALAWAR

JHALRAPATAN, April 10.

Lady Bhore performed the opening ceremony of Lady Willingdon Ladies Club at Jhalawar to-day. The elite of ladies of the State attended. Her Highness, the founder of the Club, has given one of the palaces for the use of the Club. In her opening speech Her Highness referred to the history and the objects of the Club and paid glowing tributes to Her Excellency Lady Willingdon for her great work of women's welfare and particularly thanked Her Excellency for her association with the Club's name which will stand as an inspiration for the ladies of Jhalawar.—A. P.

Chinese General Assassinated

CRISIS THREATENS LEAGUE COMMISSION

LORD LYTTON STANDS BY MR. KOO

SHANGHAI, April 10.

A situation which may lead to a breakdown of the League Manchurian Commission is developing, following news from Nanking that the Chinese Member of the Commission, Dr. Wellington Koo, has been refused admission to Manchuria because there are no diplomatic relations between China and the Manchurian Republic.

RULING REFUSED.

It is reported that the Chinese Foreign Minister has refused to accept the ruling and instructed the cable office to inform the sender in that regard.

Geneva has also been officially informed and a protest has been sent to Tokio blaming Japan.

LYTTON'S THREAT. PEKING, April 10.

Lord Lytton, the chairman of the Commission, states that if Dr. Koo is not admitted the whole Commission will refuse to enter Manchuria.—Reuter.

GENERAL KILLED TOKIO, April 10.

Because he was "too neutral" towards Japan, General Tingchao has been assassinated by his lieutenants, according to Harbin reports. General Tingchao commanded the anti-Kirin troops enrolled in order to over throw the new Manchurian Government.—

POLICE ROUND-UP IN CAWNPORE

"Increased Rowdyism"

OFFICIAL APPRECIATION OF U. P. SITUATION

NAINITAL, April 11.

The latest official statement on the political situation in the United Province refers to the incident at Allahabad on the night of April 8, and says the disturbance started, with the attempt by the Congress procession to enter the Civil Lines. The procession and crowd were dispersed by force but the police were assailed with stones and brickbats for several hours and several casualties were caused.

The situation remains unchanged except for increased rowdyism in the Cawnpore cloth market owing partly to the replacement of the armed additional police by the ordinary civil police and partly to the desire to resuscitate Congress agitation.

A bomb exploded at Agra without causing any damage.

Of the 152 orders issued under sections of the Emergency Powers Ordinance, seventy were served on the Goondas of Cawnpore and sixtynine on political prisoners prematurely released.

The total number of convictions to date is 7,876, that during the past week being 56 under the ordinances and 156 under the ordinary law, 1,638 persons were released on tendering apology while 121 unimportant prisoners were set at liberty before the expiry of their terms of imprisonment.—A. P.

HYDERABAD SEARCH

HYDERABAD, (Sind), April 11.

Police searched Prof. Ghanshyam's All-India Congress Members House in Hirabad and the Shakti Press for "Boycott British Petrol" leaflets but nothing incriminating was found.

Tarachand, a volunteer, was arrested while distributing boycott leaflets. Dayaram Bhat, the twenty-third dictator, was arrested while performing a flag salutation ceremony at Azad Maidan. —A. P.

MR. G. DESHPANDE

Ban Extended

BELGAUM, April 9.

The order served last month on Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande under the Emergency Powers Ordinance directing him "inter alia" to confine his movements to the city and cantonment of Belgaum and not to take part in the congress movement has been, it is understood, extended till July 3 next.

Sayad Abid Ali, secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, who was kept in the Belgaum Central Jail, was removed this week, presumably to Yerawada, where it is reported his knee is to be X-rayed.—A. P.

BEAR RAID ON MARKETS

Tips And Operations

"FRANCE'S QUEEN OF FINANCE" ARRESTED

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 10.

Paris.—Following the arrest of Madame Hanau "Franche's Queen of Finance", on a charge of the theft of public documents, but entirely separate from the arrest, the authorities have opened judicial enquiry into the special service she ran in inconnection with her newspaper "Forces" in which she gave market tips to private subscribers.

The police state that investigations have revealed that this service included circluars tending to "bear" the market. Conspicuous among these circulars was alleged to be one announcing that a financier prominently connected with the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company had disappeared and was sought by the British intelligence service, as result of which the Royal Dutch Shares fell on Bourse. The police have decided to proceed against Madame Hanau and others for illicit market operations.—Reuter.

SAVING MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

Economy Programme In U. S.

WASHINGTON, April 10.

A national economy programme designed to save between 160,000,000 and 210,000000 dollars has been tentatively agreed to between President Hoover and the Economy Committee of the House of Representatives conferring at the White House. The figures do not include the saving by consolidation of Government activities or reductions in appropriations.—Reuter.

STORM HAVOC IN BAY OF BISCAY

French Schooner Sinks

PARIS, April 10.

The discovery of two empty lifeboats floating 130 miles off Brest has aroused grave fears for the fate of twenty-one seamen, part of the crew of the French schooner "Rouzic", which sank in a storm in the Bay of Biscay yesterday. The British steamers' "Armerata" and "Deerpool" have quicked up eight survivors but hitherto there has been no news of the remainder.—Reuter.

TAGORE LEAVES FOR PERSIA

CALCUTTA, April 11.

Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore left this morning by the Dutch Air Mail for Bushire to visit Persia on the special invitation of the Shah. —A.P.

Edited by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE (Ag. Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDHY at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Bldg., Old Custom House Rd. Fort, Bombay.